THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE JUBILEE.

Inauguration of the Great Musical Demonstration in Boston —The Programme and Proceedings of the First Day—"Let Us Have Peace!" with a Vengeance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, June 15.

The day has at last come. I say *the day*. You will of course understand that I am speaking of Tuesday, June 15, the day set apart for the beginning of the great musical festival, the greatest that has ever taken place in the entire civilized world, and undoubtedly also in the entire uncivilized. It has been raining most all the morning, and really the weather is not to be blamed for that. Everybody wants to attend the Jubilee, and so does Jupiter Pluvius.

As early as 7 o'clock you might have seen people, carrying either music or some musical instrument, wending their way to the Coliseum. The rehearsal was to come off at 9 o'clock, but by 8 was fully 10 before the enormous chorus and the colossal orchestra were seated in their places. I have been informed that the entire mass of executants have remained in their places all day until the beginning of the concert at 3 o'clock, when indeed I say it?—the sight was one of almost sublime grandeur, and one that will forever linger in the memories of those fortunate enough to have been present. The south end of the building was occupied by more than ten thousand singers and an orchestra of 1100 performers, the great peace drum having been placed in the centre of the orchestra. The auditorium was comfortably filled, but not overcrowded. Admiral Farragut and suite's entrance was greeted with great applause.

The inauguration ceremonies opened at 3, with a prayer by the Rev. E. E. Hale. This was followed by a short address of welcome by his Honor the Mayor of Boston, after which guns were fired by electricity. Then came a most able address by the Hon. A. H. Rice, which elicited loud and continued applause. It is needless for me to dwell upon these different able discourses, as doubtless you will receive them through the regular press despatches. When the speakers had retired, Ole Bull and Carl Rosa made their appearance, and took seats at the right desk next to the conductor's stand. Their reception by the chorus, orchestra, and audience was immense, and must have been highly flattering to those gentlemen, showing them how highly the public value their artistic services.

Mr. Gilmore next mounted the conductor's stand, and was greeted with overwhelming applause. The musical part of the performance then began with Luther's choral, "God is our Castle and Defense," sung by the entire chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, Mr. Gilmore wielding the baton. The effect was electrifying, and paper, and words are entirely inadequate to describe it. The time was as perfect as could be desired by the most fastidious. The organ added greatly to the effect by its sonorous bass notes. Great applause greeted the performance of this piece.

This was followed by Wagner's overture to *Tannhauser*, played by the select orchestra of six hundred, Mr. Eichberg conducting and keeping the forces under admirable control. The figurative accompaniments of the violins, in both the andante and finale, was splendidly given, while the brass instruments burst forth with the glorious "Pilgrims' Chorus" with great effect.

The third piece in order was Mozart's Gloria, from the "Twelfth Mass," Mr. Terrahn conducting. When that gentleman made his appearance the applause was deafening, nearly the entire chorus rising and waving their handkerchiefs. When quiet had been restored, Mr. Terrahn gave the signal and Mozart's sublime composition was sung in a manner as it never has been before, and probably never will be again, the ten thousand voices singing together admirably. Madame Parepa-Rosa's appearance was the signal for another outburst of applause. She was most appropriately attired in a white silk dress trimmed with red and blue velvet and buttons. She sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" superbly, her voice filling with fine effect and filling completely the immense building. The introduction was admirably played by the orchestra, organ, and the solo violin parts by 200 of the most eminent violinists in the country, led by those splendid artists, Ole Bull and Carl Rosa, Mr. Gilmore conducting.

The first part was then concluded with the "Star-Spangled Banner," sung by the entire chorus of ten thousand voices, accompanied by the bands and orchestras of eleven thousand, the great organ, and the third verse, also by salvos of artillery. The effect was electrifying. At its conclusion shout upon shout went through the vast building, and an encore was demanded upon and given.

The second part opened with the Hymn of Peace, written for the occasion by Dr. O. W. Holmes, to the music of Keller's American Hymn. Here are the words, which I think might be considerably improved upon:—

Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long!
Spread thy white wings to the sunshine of love!
Come, while our voices are blended in song,—
Fly to our ark like the storm-beaten dove!
Fly to our ark on the wings of the dove,—
Speed o'er the far-sounding billows of song,
Crowned with thine olive-leaved garland of love,—
Angel of Peace, thou hast waited too long!

Brothers we meet on this altar of thine,
Mingling the gifts we have gathered for thee,
Sweet with the odors of myrtle and pine,
Breeze of the prairie and breath of the sea,—
Meadow and mountain and forest and sea!
Sweet is the fragrance of myrtle and pine,
Sweeter the incense we offer to thee,
Brothers once more round this altar of thine.

Angels of Bethlehem, answer the strain!
Hark! a new-birth song is filling the sky!
Lound as the storm-wind that tumbles the main
Bid the full breath of the organ reply—
Let the loud tempest of voices reply—
Roll its long surge like the earth-shaking main!
Swell the vast song till it mounts to the sky!
Angels of Bethlehem, echo the strain!

It was sung by the entire chorus, with orchestral and organ accompaniment, but did not make any great impression.

The overture to *William Tell* followed, played by a select orchestra of 600, under Mr. Gilmore's direction. It was not as well played as its predecessor in the first part, the *Tannhauser*, partly owing, no doubt, to Mr. Gilmore's mistake in the tempo of the last allegro. It was entirely too fast, and almost impossible for the violinists to execute. (Query, did they not execute it?) The introductory andante was the best played part of the overture, owing to the large number of violoncellos present.

The Inflammatus from "Stabat Mater," which was next in order, was by far the most satisfactory piece of the day, as far as precision in performance went. Parepa's voice sounded magnificently, the closing high C being heard distinctly above the sea of voices. Mr. Terrahn conducted, and it is doubtless due to his admirable leading that the effect attained was so great. At the end of the Inflammatus the applause was so spontaneous, and an *encore* demanded and given.

Meyerbeer's Coronation March from the *Prophet* followed, played by the entire band of 1100, under the direction of Mr. Eichberg. Owing to insufficient rehearsals, no doubt, this was the weakest performance; in fact, one which did not rise above mediocrity.

The most popular piece of the day now followed, a piece which had been introduced in to-day's programme, at the eleventh hour, by general request, Verdi's "Anvil Chorus," by the full chorus of ten thousand, orchestra, military band, drum corps, one hundred anvils, beaten by members of the Boston Fire Department, and cannon firing. The appearance of the firemen, dressed in their red shirts, black pants, and white caps, each carrying a sledge-hammer, was the signal for great applause. Mr. Gilmore led this performance, and it is but just to say that it passed off with the utmost precision.

The applause at its conclusion was tremendous, the vast audience rising to their feet, the men throwing hats in the air, while women waved their handkerchiefs. There was no resisting such a demand for a repetition, and it was therefore given again with the same effect and eliciting the same enthusiasm. The first day's concert then concluded with the national air, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," sung and played by, let me say, everybody present, as the entire audience joined in singing the last verse. There can be but one opinion on the subject, and that is, the Peace Jubilee is a great success, and we cannot but congratulate Boston.

"Great is Boston, and Gilmore is its Prophet (or profit)."

I mentioned in my yesterday's letter that the press were to be officially received this morning. Said reception took place at 10½ o'clock to-day in the reception-room in the Coliseum. The room is situated on the west side of the building, and is fitted up very handsomely. It is carpeted with Brussels carpet, furnished with green velvet furniture, and superbly decorated with choice flowers.

After listening to addresses by his Honor Mayor Shurtleff and the editor of the *Commercial Bulletin* the entire editorial fraternity sat down to a most ample collation. I cannot refrain from mentioning one dish at this collation, which was doubtless served by the caterer in order to honor the motto of the day, viz.:—"Let us have Peace."

I refer to salmon and peas. "Let us have Peas," was the cry of the hungry. Their appetites were appeased, and so was that of C SHARP.

THE BIG DRUM.

The Noise it is to Make—An Interesting Account of it.

Boston always has an eye for massiveness. She is not to be beaten in the vastness of her instruments, even though the tone is faulty. If we did not live in an age of wonders, one would be inclined to look upon this description of the Boston big drum as a gross exaggeration, just such a one as Dean Swift was capable of originating. The New York *Post* says of it:—

Among the wonders of the Peace Jubilee at Boston, not the least remarkable is the huge drum which has been constructed especially for the occasion. It is not claiming too much to affirm that it is the largest instrument of the kind ever seen in the world. It has been built in accordance with the latest discoveries in the science of acoustics, and Yankee ingenuity has been taxed, not in vain, as will be seen, to bring it to the highest point of perfection. The great desideratum was to provide an instrument which should act as a complement or sort of musical balance-wheel for the vast ocean or forest of sound, or any other figure of sufficient amplitude, to convey the idea of noise adequate or supplementary to the great chorus of three thousand voices, besides wind and other instruments. To achieve this result the leading musicians, instrument makers, philosophers, and patrons and devotees of art generally in Boston were called into requisition. Among the persons in consultation it is sufficient to mention the names of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Professor Elliott of Harvard, Professor Gilmore, Bronson Alcott, and R. W. Emerson. After anxious deliberation and careful experiments, the result is embodied in the huge drum, which, as we have stated, will be the wonder of wonders of the grand musical celebration of the age.

We can only give an outline of this musical monstrosity:—It is one hundred feet long, five hundred feet in diameter, and has an area of about two and a half acres of sheepskin on the sides. The sheepskins, to the number of seventeen thousand, have been delicately but firmly pasted together according to a newly discovered process by a clever Connecticut mechanic, which will be patented. The drumsticks are as large as the masts of a first-class clipper ship, and will be operated by machinery, somewhat as follows:—A sort of derrick or pedestal has been erected on each side of the huge drum, with machinery on the pivot principle for the drumsticks to work in. The leverage of the latter will be light, and the mechanical resistance has been reduced to the lowest practicable point. Only ten men with ropes will be required to work each drumstick. These men, of course, will be accomplished musicians, and will be under the control of a director, who will also be guided by Professor Gilmore, the Grand Director.

The machinery of the ponderous drumsticks will be almost entirely concealed from the audience. The derricks will be furnished with platforms or seats, which will accommodate 150 performers. The rest of the machinery will be covered by American flags artistically arranged. At first it was intended to accommodate the entire orchestra upon benches and platforms arranged on alternate tiers of the front section of the drum. But it was found that the many scaffoldings required would interfere with the musical notes of the drum. It was also apprehended that the tremendous concussion of sound would jar the musicians, and probably unseat them. This part of the programme was therefore reluctantly left out.

But the drum as it stands will be a monument worthy of Boston. It is so large that it is calculated five hundred persons could be comfortably dined in the interior. As for the sound, it is expected that some of the deeper notes will be heard at a distance of fifty miles. Indeed, bets have been offered that with a humid atmosphere, and the wind in the right direction, the drum will be heard in New York, say at the top of Trinity steeple, on Mount Washington, or on Brooklyn Heights, those places being elevated above the din of the city. It was contemplated in Boston at one time to send a request to the New York authorities to suspend business, or at least transportation, in our city for a couple of hours, in order to enable our population to participate, as far as possible, in the luxuries of the Jubilee. But the transmission of the sound depended upon so many contingencies of the weather, that the project was finally abandoned.

As matters now stand, New Yorkers who desire to hear the great drum must go to Boston, or at least to New Haven, Hartford, or Providence, R. I.

In order to avoid dangerous effects from the sudden bursting forth of so vast a volume of sound, notice will be given in Boston half an hour in advance of the playing of the drum. The city fire and church bells will sound a general alarm, as a signal for delicate women, children, and persons of weak nerves generally, to prepare for the occasion.

A DISAPPOINTED LOVER'S REDRESS.—Not a hundred miles from Llandyssil, Cardiganshire, Wales, a young man, disappointed in a love affair, sent a bill containing the following items to his "deceitful love" after she had been wedded to another: Ll—, Nov. 4, 1868.—Mrs.—late Miss, to Mr. —. To 53 glasses of wine at different fairs and markets, 13s. 3d.; to 1 pair shoes, and heeling another pair that I wore out in going and coming from ——, 4s. 6d.; for Dr.'s bill for curing a cough, caught by waiting under your window on a wet night, £9 9s. 9d.; to postage, etc., 1s. 11d.; to deceiving me and throwing me out of a partner for life, £100; to enticing me to come to —— 99 times, at 2s. 6d. each time, £12; to 12 days lost in your company, £4 7s. 6d. —£128 14s. 9d."

—The expenses of the police in Russia are higher than those of any other country in Europe.

—A Berlin inventor has patented a burglar's machine that will cut open any safe—and been punished for it.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Great Peace Jubilee—To-day's Programme—Boston Exhilarated—Arrival of the President—He Meets with an Enthusiastic Reception.

Affairs in the West—McCoole Declared the Winner of Yesterday's Fight—Tennessee Politics.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Revival Among the Negroes.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Quite a revival has occurred among the freedmen at Slabtown, about two miles from the fort. Thirty-four converts were baptised by immersion on Sunday last, in the presence of about a thousand spectators.

Produce for Northern Markets.

These freedmen and their families generally are doing a thriving business in raising vegetables for the Northern markets, and so large has the trade become that the steamers are unable to carry all the freight offered.

A New Watering Place.

The old Hygeia Hotel has been fitted up as a summer watering place, and is conducted by Captain Henry Clarke, an old army officer.

The steamer N. P. Banks has been put on the line between Norfolk, Chenystown, and Yorktown, in place of the Echo, which has proved to be too small to accommodate the travel during the summer.

The Practice Squadron.

The practice squadron from the Naval Academy, consisting of the frigates Savannah and Macedonian, and the sloop-of-war Dale, are expected to arrive to-day, and will probably remain three or four days before proceeding on their summer cruise.

Virginia Politics.

Politics in this vicinity are not very lively, and the people, both white and black, seem to have come to the conclusion that there is more money in the potato business than in politics. Harris, the colored candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Wells ticket, resides in Hampton, where he keeps a small drug store and practises medicine among the colored people. Colonel Walker, the conservative candidate for Governor, resides in Norfolk. He is President of a bank, and is very popular in that vicinity. The registering officers are busily engaged in preparing their lists for the election.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Boston Brilliant this Morning—President Grant Anxiously Expected—The Reception Awaiting him.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16.—Boston never before probably presented so brilliant a scene as it does this morning. The weather is beautifully fine, and the streets are thronged with people. Every train which arrived since early morning was filled with passengers hurrying to the Peace Jubilee. The President is momentarily expected, and the arrangements for his reception are on a grand scale. The entire militia of the State, consisting of three brigades, under the command of Major-General Butler, is out, and will be reviewed by the President this afternoon.

The President and party will arrive by the Fall river line, and proceed at once to the St. James Hotel. His reception by the Legislative Committee and the Senate, and the review by the President of the State militia on the Common, will occupy him up to about half past two, the time of proceeding to the Coliseum. The dinner to the President at the Revere House this evening will be a fine affair.

The Rhode Island Trotting Season.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The trot at Narragansett Park for the present season came off yesterday. There was but a moderate attendance, and betting not lively, though considerable interest was manifested in the result. The contest was the outside match for $200, in mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between J. J. Harry's b. g. Young Ben and W. G. Snowball, both of this city, and which resulted in favor of the latter, his best time being 2·55.

Masonic Celebrations.

The coming anniversary of St. John's Day, June 24, will be generally celebrated throughout this State by the Masonic fraternity. Last night six knights of Calvary Commandery, of this city, decided to go on an excursion to Newport, where the day will be fittingly observed.

Gone to Pieces.

NEWPORT, June 16.—The schooners Star and Hope, of Cohasset, and Island Queen, of Deer Isle, which have been ashore on Benton's Reef since the 10th inst., have gone to pieces.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

Arrival of President Grant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—President Grant arrived here this morning, and is stopping at the St. James. He was enthusiastically cheered upon his arrival by an immense crowd.

He Reviews the Troops.

After having gone through the usual handshaking at the State House he reviewed about 8000 troops, under the command of General B. F. Butler, on the Common. He will attend the concert at the Collseum this afternoon, in company with Admiral Farragut and staff.

To-Day's Concert.

The Star Spangled Banner and the Anvil Chorus, both with the artillery accompaniment, will be repeated in honor of the President's visit.

No More Seats to be Procured.

An immense number of spectators are expected, in fact I am informed that no more seats are to be had for either to-day or to-morrow. To-day's programme is splendid, the best to be given at any of the concerts.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sailing of a Bremen Steamship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—The steamer Ohio, of the Bremen line, sails at noon to-day for Southampton. Amongst her passengers are A. S. Abell and his son Charles, of the Baltimore *Sun*; also Charles G. M. Gwinn, Captain McLaughlin and his wife, and many other Baltimoreans.

FROM THE WEST.

The McCoole-Allen Fight—Decision in Favor of the Former.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—At midnight last night McKinney, the referee in the McCoole-Allen contest, made the following decision:—

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—I, Valentine McKinney, give my decision in the late fight between McCoole and Allen in favor of McCoole, there being a foul committed by Allen on McCoole in last round, by gouging his eyes.

(Signed) VALENTINE MCKINNEY.

There is a great deal of bitter feeling over the matter and imprecations and recriminations are emitted from the friends of both parties.

Tennessee Politics—Fears that One of the Gubernatorial Candidates will be Mobbed.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 16.—A special despatch from Knoxville says there is every probability that the Knoxville *Whig*, which has been strongly in favor of Senter, will change front, and come out for Stokes. There seems to be much opposition to Senter's plan of universal suffrage in East Tennessee, and his opponent appears to have rather got the advantage in the recent discussion there. The radicals of Blount county have sworn that Senter shall not preach his universal-suffrage doctrine among them, and fears are entertained that he will be mobbed. The defection of the *Whig* from Senter's side will change the aspect of affairs quite materially. Candidates for the Legislature, both negroes and white men, are numerous all over the State, and the contest will altogether be a very lively one.

FROM GETTYSBURG.

Dedication of the Gettysburg National Monument.

GETTYSBURG, June 16.—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, through its committee of arrangements, respectfully invite all the soldiers who were in the battle of Gettysburg, and the military, municipal, and civil organizations of the country, and the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument on the 1st of July. Senator Morton will deliver the oration, Bayard Taylor the poem, and Henry Ward Beecher the prayer. DAVID WELLS,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Governor Curtin En Route for New York.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON DEPOT, N. J., June 16.—Ex-Governor Curtin, accompanied by his family, Hon. A. K. McClure, and several other of his personal friends, and a large delegation of City Councils, passed through here this morning on the fast line for New York. They were furnished by President Gatzmer with a special car. Minister Curtin will sail for Russia to-morrow and his friends will remain in New York until his departure.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 16—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅛; for account, 92¾; United States Five-twenties, 80¾; Erie, 19⅝; Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—A. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cotton closed easier last night at 144f. on the spot, and 138½f., afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 16—P. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½@92⅝; U. S. 5-20s quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—P. M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d.; the sales are now estimated at 20,000 bales.

Total shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 11th instant 62,000 bales.

Lard, 73s. Turpentine, 27s. 6d.

LONDON, June 16—P. M.—Linseed Oil flat.

HAVRE, June 16.—Cotton opened quiet.

ENGLAND.

Fatal Riot in Wales—Collision Between the Troops and Mob.

The English papers of the 5th inst. contain full reports of the riot in Mold, Flintshire, on Wednesday, the 2d inst. The following is taken from one of the London papers of the 5th:—

A terrible riot has occurred at Mold, in Flintshire, by which four persons were killed and others were wounded. The accounts of the fray which have reached us are somewhat fragmentary, but the following is a tolerably succinct narrative of this melancholy affair:—

Recently some disorderly proceedings took place in connection with a strike at the Leeswood Green pit, near Mold. Notice had been given of a reduction of wages, and the men, entertaining the notion that the manager of the pit, Mr. Young, was the cause of the notice being issued, set upon him and rather roughly treated him. Last week the colliers of the Green pit, their numbers being swelled by colliers from Copps, Nerquis, Coed Talon, and other places in the district, attacked the manager's house, carried all his furniture and placed it at the wharf of the Padeswood and Coed Talon Branch Railway, with the intention of sending it off to Birkenhead, or anywhere else out of the district. Mr. Green, the manager of this part of the London and Northwestern Railway Company's line, however, on hearing what was about to take place, packed off all the empty trucks that were on the wharf, and the consequence was that the goods had to be left on the spot all night, being secured from damage, however, with a liberal supply of tarpaulin.

Subsequently there was great excitement in Mold in consequence of William Hughes, a collier—one of eight men against whom warrants had been issued on the charge of assaulting Mr. Young—having been apprehended and taken into custody. There were in the town a large throng of men, estimated at one thousand, with sticks and clumps, threatening to rescue the prisoner. They waited outside the police station for about two hours. The prisoner was being conducted between three or four police officers from the station to the County Hall, when the greatest roughs and young people of the crowd rushed upon them and rescued the prisoner, who was at once conducted out of the town. The prisoner was shortly afterwards brought back, and released on bail to appear next day.

Two of the eight colliers charged with assaulting Mr. Young were on Wednesday brought before the magistrates, and a determined attempt was made by a great mob of pitmen and others to rescue them from custody. As there appeared every probability of the police being overpowered, a detachment of the Fourth Uegiment was sent for from Chester, and soon arrived, under the command of Captain Blake.

The number of the assailants increased every moment, and at length a determined attempt was made to rescue the prisoners. Stones were thrown in showers at the military and police. The telegraph office, in which the police and some of the soldiers took refuge in charge of the two prisoners, was broken to pieces and made a total wreck. Scarcely a window of the train on the railway was left whole, but the prisoners were conveyed into one of the carriages in safety. The riot act was read by Mr. C. B. Trevor-Roper, and the military, after showing great forbearance, commenced firing. Two persons were shot dead, and two died afterwards. One soldier was seriously hurt, and casualties are numerous.

THE BRUISERS.

The Mill Between the Champion Heavy Weights—McCoole's Standing in St. Louis—Allen the Plackiest Man.

The New York *World's* correspondent telegraphed from St. Louis yesterday the details of the mill between McCoole and Allen.

McCoole.

This is what is said of McCoole:—

St. Louis is as proud of Mike McCoole as of anything most dear to its citizens. He is a man of wealth and standing in the community, his name appears in the income-tax list, and his young and beautiful wife—this is a veritable fact—speaks French and dances the German, besides having a most excellent taste in millinery. It might be of interest to state here that Mr. McCoole was born in the city of Ballybofey, county of Donegal, Ireland; is six feet one-and-a-quarter inches in his stocking feet, is forty-six inches around the chest, weighed two hundred and fifty pounds before training, and is by persuasion a most ardent Catholic. McCoole was at one time a deck hand on a Mississippi steamboat, then a pugilist, and is now the proprietor of one of the most elegant whisky shops in St. Louis. He is such a power in St. Louis that, when imprisoned in Indiana for attempting to pound the head off Joe Coburn, his Excellency Governor Fletcher, of the State of Missouri, saw fit to telegraph to Governor Baker, of Indiana, to release him. At one time Mr. McCoole was, like General Grant, a practical tanner, and followed that profession for a living. McCoole has had high honors in the prize-ring, and when a boatman on the Mississippi would never take impudence from his fellows, however large they were in frame. He was born in 1837, and fought his first battle with a man named Bill Blake, or "Dublin Tricks," as his brother artists called him, in which Mr. Blake went to grass in a most scientific manner, and was not heard of again. He next encountered a Mr. Tom Jennings, whom he also smashed in the most graceful manner, covering himself with blood, bruises, and glory. He next met Mr. Joseph Coburn, a perfect savant, at Cecil, Md., in 1863, and, after they had amused themselves for an hour or so, it was discovered that McCoole had no science whatever, and the scientific Coburn won the fight. McCoole then matched himself with Bill Davis, whom he beat to a farina jelly, and left him dying in a heap. It was Mr. Davis' luck always to be beaten to a jelly when he fought, but he rather liked jelly. McCoole now had it out with Aaron Jones, one of the greatest English prize-fighters that ever visited this country, and who had at one time the honor of being an orderly on Beauregard's staff. This was a terrible fight for Jones, who was very confident. Two of his ribs were fractured, and the blow which knocked him out of time from McCoole's left hand produced congestion of the brain, and terrible vomiting. Then came the fizzle between McCoole and Coburn in Indiana, both men being arrested. Since then, and previous to his training, McCoole has steadily refused to fight until Allen made his appearance, and has practised the German, and vended Bourbon whisky in St. Louis, respected and honored by all who knew him.

Allen.

Allen is an Englishman, about 29 years of age, and first gladdened his mother's eyes in that city famed for cheap cutlery and brassware—Birmingham. Allen, though a young man, is eminent for science, and has fought fourteen times. Of this number of fights—principally small ones, fought for sums varying from £10 to £25—Allen won nine, lost three, and two were drawn. He whipped Ike the Giant in England, and had a draw with Tom Gess. In America, he knocked poor, unfortunate Bill Davis to pieces. As I have before stated, Davis is an itinerant, pugilistic martyr, who frequents strange, out-of-the-way places for the purpose of being pounded to the consistency of a jelly. There is a big fellow in the West, however, named Charley Gallagher, who met Allen in his last fight, and knocked Mr. Allen higher than a kite in three rounds. Thus it is again shown that the race is not always to the swift and the battle to the strong.

On the Way to the Island.

This morning, about 8 o'clock, I was roused from my slumbers in Carondolet street by a New York pickpocket and rough, who desired to know, after blessing my eyes heartily:—

"Say, ain't you going to that ere strawberry picking? If ye are, jest git, and tell the landlord ye'll settle when ye kum back; he's rich."

I looked out and saw the gentle rough grinning at me. He was fully prepared for his fete champetre. He had eight pigs' feet and a half of a raw ham wrapped up loosely in brown paper. Besides these weapons of defense, he had a six-barrelled revolver, a bottle of Western whisky, and a huge knife, which, he said, he intended to use to butter his bread, but I did not believe him. I got out of bed and settled. I met on the street leading to the levee where the steamboat Louisville lay—one of those large Mississippi boats, and which was to carry us to the fight—at least three hundred other persons of immoral appearance, all carrying pigs' feet or immense sandwiches in brown paper parcels. They also carried revolvers and were destitute of hymn books. We were taken on board, where we found about one thousand persons cursing, swearing, drinking, playing cards, and boxing with each other like playful kittens. Some of these gentlemen informed me that they were chorus-singers engaged for the Boston Peace Festival, but that they feared they would not be in time for the show. Four or five other boats left St. Louis and the vicinity for the fight, or strawberry festival, as they called it, all loaded down with amusing young men who diverted themselves by sundry fights on their way down to Foster's Island in the Mississippi river, twenty miles below the city and about ten miles below the Jefferson Barracks. We arrived at Foster's Island after the hour of noon, and, I forgot to say, picked up Messrs. McCoole and Allen on our way down the river. McCoole looked fat and slouchy and elephantine, as he always looks, and was certainly not more than half trained. He was too confident. Allen looked well and weighed about one hundred and seventy pounds, while McCoole was about two hundred and five pounds weight.

The fight was unsatisfactory. Allen was the best man all through. When the referee can get to a place of safety he will publish his decision, which will most probably be in favor of the plucky little Englishman.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 16, 1869.

Our local money market continues in favorable contrast with that of New York city, where money is represented as having been very scarce yesterday and the rates high. It is quite possible that a continuance of the stringency would lead to the transfer of currency hence to New York to secure the higher rate of interest, and no doubt we are creditors already to a large amount, but so far the supply is fully ample to the demands of all classes of borrowers, whose wants, however, appear to be neither very great nor urgent. There is not much speculative feeling in the market at the present time, which is rather a favorable circumstance in the disturbed condition of financial affairs.

Call loans are quite active, and the tendency of the rates is upward. The usual figure is 6 per cent., with exceptional cases above and below. Discounts range between 6@8 per cent. for first-class paper only.

Governments are very dull and weak. Gold is active, and steadily falling. The opening sales were made at 137⅞. Quotations at 12 M. 37⅛, weak.

The Stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices generally were very well sustained. State and City loans were steady at previously quoted rates. The Lehigh gold loan changed hands at 93¾, interest off.

There was considerable inquiry for Reading Railroad, and it changed hands at 49@49⅛, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was disposed of at 57⅛; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56½@56⅝; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 32½, s.o.; and Norristown Railroad at 66.

Canal stocks were not much in request, and the sales were only in a small way at 37 for Lehigh Navigation. 19¾ was the best offer for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

In Bank shares there were no transactions.

Passenger Railway shares were generally steady. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 48. 35 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 18¼ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street

FIRST BOARD.

$200	City 6s, N. c&p.	100	84 sh	Leh Val.	56⅛
$1000	do ....c&p.	100½	20	do.	56⅛
$100	do....d bill.	100	50	do...s5wn.	56⅛
$1000	Read 6s, '44-80	91⅝	26	do.....b5.	56⅛
$5000	Leh R loan....	88⅛	38 sh	Penna R....	57⅛
$2000	do.	88⅛	100	do.....2d.	57⅛
500 sh	Read 1s b30.	49 1-16	62	do ..allot.	1s 57
200	do.....	1s. 48⅞	100	do.....	57⅛
500	do....55&1s.	48⅞	100	do....2d&1s.	57⅛
1000	do. .1s b30.	49⅛	19	do.....1s.	57⅛
100	do.....b10.	49	100	do. .b30wn.	57⅛
16 sh	Norrist'n R..	69	60	doallotm's.	57
100 sh	Ph & R...s60.	32⅛	100 sh	Ch & Wal.	b5. 48
40 sh	Leh N St....	57			

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137⅛	11·45 A. M.	137⅛
10·30 "	137⅛	11·50 "	137⅛
11·38 "	137⅛	12·00 M.	137⅛

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 121⅛@121¼; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do., 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅜@118⅝; do., July, 1865, 119¼@119⅝; do., 1867, 119¼@119⅝; do., 1868, 119¼@119⅝; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Pacifics, 106⅜@106⅝. Gold, 137⅞.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121¼; do. 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 116⅛@117⅛; do. 1865, new, 119¼@119⅝; do. 1867, new, 119¼@119⅝; do. 1868, 119¼@119⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅝. Gold, 137⅞@137⅝; Silver, 132@134.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121@121⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@122⅛; do. 1864, 116⅛@116¾; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅝; do. July, 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1867, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1868, 119⅛@119⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108@108⅛. Gold, 137¾ 137⅞.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending June 12, 1869.....$13,812·91
Previous in 1869.....139,894·61

Total in 1869.....$153,207·52
To same period in 1868.....122,754·14

Increase in 1869.....$30,453·38

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The course of the stock market during the past week has been such as to suggest serious inquiry as to the real purposes of the cliques in the present movements. That the current of speculation has been really diverted, if not reversed, seems too evident to be questioned. The grand 'bull' movement which carried up prices so triumphantly throughout the spring was so successful and so widespread that the veriest 'bears' were compelled to turn around and go with the tide, while the whole street vied with each other in clutching at the stocks, which kept steadily rising. It is an axiom of Wall street that when everybody is a 'bull' one 'bear' can turn the market. In such a condition of the market everybody is ready to sell; no one is willing to buy. Old operators shook their heads, said prices were very high, that they were carrying all they wished and that they would not like to take any more. An over-gold market leads to an upward turn in values, for the reason that the demand for stocks is greater than the supply of them. So, in a universal 'bull' market, stocks, particularly after such a large advance in prices as that which took place during the period from February to June, are likely to tumble, for the reason that the sellers are more numerous than the buyers, and the supply becomes greater than the demand.

"The money market was again very active. At the opening of the inquiry the rates paid were seven per cent., currency, and seven per cent., gold, with the former as the more exceptional figure. Thence there was a steady broadening until after 3 o'clock. The street money market was re-established on the sidewalk in front of the Stock Exchange. The highest quotable rate paid was three-sixteenths, although as high as a quarter was reported. It will be noticed that the stock market went up in the face of this stringency, the best prices ruling just as the demand was general and pressing.

"The 'unloading' process is beginning to extend to the gold market, where there was quite a sudden decline in the price to 137⅞ before the adjournment of the board. The fact is the 'bulls,' who have been holding so long, in expectation of a heavy demand for shipment to Europe, have become tired of waiting, especially as the foreign exchanges have weakened and are more remote from the specie shipping point. Again they are beginning to weary of the speculation, as they have to pay such extravagant rates as ten, twelve, and fifteen per cent. to have their gold carried. The immediate influence which caused the weakness of gold to-day is the decline in exchange, but the downward tendency was assisted by the improved quotation for our bonds in London. The imports are not so largely in excess of the exports when bonds are included in the latter commodities as to warrant the apprehension of an excessive demand for cash gold to settle the balance of trade, while the political situation in Europe and at home is without any warlike symptom. The impression is also strong that the Secretary of the Treasury, in whatever change he may make to remedy the inequality of his gold sales and bond purchases, will not reduce the former.

"The better supply of bond bills made by the German bankers against purchases of five-twenties on foreign account, and the stringency in money, weakened the market for foreign exchange, and rates in the afternoon became somewhat nominal. It is still a mooted question whether the payment of the July coupons held abroad shall be met by gold shipments (or bills of exchange) or with bonds shipped for reinvestments. The prime bankers were asking 109⅜ for long and 110⅜ for short sterling, but bills could be bought at 109⅛@110⅛.

"Governments were steady in the forenoon, but yielded to the activity of the money market, despite the buoyant effects of the improvement in London."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.—There is some little inquiry for Flour for home consumption, but a total absence of any demand for shipment. About 900 barrels were taken, including superfine at $5@5·25; extras at $5·50@5·80; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $7@8; and fancy brands, $8·50@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour is unchanged; 100 barrels Western sold at $6·25.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices, although without quotable change, favor buyers. Sales of red at $1·40@1·50; and amber at $1·60@1·70. Rye is firmer; sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·30. Corn is scarce and in good demand at full prices; sales of 2580 bushels yellow at 93@95c.; and 2500 bushels high Western mixed at 88@91c.; and 1000 bushels white at 93c. Oats are very dull; sales of Western at 73@76c.; and Southern and Pennsylvania at 66@68c.

Nothing doing in Barley or

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

INFANTICIDE.

From the N. Y. World.

When we find Roman Catholic archbishops, Episcopalian bishops, Presbyterian ministers, and strong-minded women, with one accord, lifting up testimonies against the same sin and warning the people to avoid it on peril of their eternal damnation, we may be sure that the crime thus denounced is alarmingly prevalent and of grievous nature. These watchmen upon the walls of Zion differ with each other as to the cause of the evil which they denounce, and the female reformers trace it to sources which the clergymen ignore; but they all unite in proclaiming its enormity, and in predicting the woful consequences which its continuance will be sure to entail upon the nation. As long ago as the beginning of last Lent, the Episcopal Bishop of Western New York warned his flock against "the blood-guiltiness of ante-natal infanticide" in words which only too plainly indicated that his former private exhortations against this crime had failed to check its practice among his people. "If any doubts existed heretofore as to the propriety of my warnings on this subject," said the Bishop, "they must now disappear before the fact that the world itself is beginning to be horrified by the practical results of the sacrifices to Moloch which defile our land." It is rather a new thing for the Church thus to be bidden to reform itself, lest the world should be shocked by its practical impiety; but doubtless the reproof was well deserved. "Again I warn you," continued the Bishop, "that they who do such things cannot inherit eternal life. If there be a special damnation for those who 'shed innocent blood,' what must be the portion of those who have no mercy upon their own flesh?" The pastoral letter of the Roman Catholic Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Baltimore, published last month, not only boldly denounces "the daily increasing practice of infanticide, especially before birth," and warns the people of that Church who are yet happily "strangers to this unnatural vice" against being tempted into it by the example of their Protestant neighbors, but points out, as one of its causes, "Godless education." "The notoriety which this monstrous crime has obtained of late, and the hecatombs of infants that are annually sacrificed to Moloch to gratify an unlawful passion," says the pastoral letter, "are a sufficient justification for our alluding to a painful and delicate subject, which should not even be mentioned among Christians. The crying sin of infanticide is most prevalent in those licalities where the system of education without religion has been longest established and been most successfully carried out." The crime exceeds in enormity the cruelty of Herod, as the child who is slain before its birth dies deprived of the essential grace of baptism. "If," exclaims the letter, "it is a sin to take away the life even of an enemy; if the crime of shedding innocent blood cries to Heaven for vengeance, in what language can we characterize the double guilt of those whose souls are stained with the innocent blood of their own offspring?" And the bishops do not hesitate also to denounce, as among the causes which indirectly lead to this as well as other evils, "a morbid taste for indecent publications," "immoral or positively obscene theatrical performances," and "the modern fashionable dances, commonly called 'German' or round dances;" the stately minuet and the discreet cotillon being, we presume, comparatively innocuous, while the legitimate drama may still be witnessed by the faithful without contamination.

The New School Presbyterian Assembly adjourned without making any deliverance on the subject of infanticide, although they went further than the Roman Catholic bishops in regard to "the social dance, the theatre, and the opera;" and, by reaffirming deliverances of former Assemblies on these matters, denounced the lifting up of the heel in any manner to the sound of music, and forbade their members even to go to hear Edwin Booth play "Hamlet," or to listen to Miss Kellogg singing "Norma." On the other hand, the Old School Assembly wisely avoided taking tithes of aniseseed and cumin, and said nothing about saltatory amusements or dramatic entertainments, but manfully and boldly turned their attention to the weighter matter of unscriptural divorces and infanticide, delivering a testimony against the latter crime remarkable for its harmony with that of the Roman Catholic bishops. "The horrible crime of infanticide" say they, "especially in the form of the destruction by parents of their own offspring before birth, prevails to an alarming extent." They, as their Roman Catholic brethren do, ascribe this evil to the "constant promulgation of false ideas of marriage and its duties by means of books, lectures," etc., and "impure publications;" and they very solemnly declare that they regard "the destruction by parents of their offspring before birth with abhorrence, as a crime against God and against nature;" and, "as the frequency of such murders can no longer be concealed," they "warn those that are guilty of this crime that unless they repent they cannot inherit eternal life."

Thus the churches utter their voices, and it may be hoped that testimony so emphatic, so unanimous, and so solemn will not be disregarded by those to whom it is addressed. It is beyond our present purpose to inquire why it is that the crime thus inveighed against prevails almost wholly among our native American families, is more common in New England than in any other portion of the country, and is unknown among the Roman Catholics. The latter ascribe this to the influence of the confessional; and some Protestant clergymen have recently felt constrained to say that the one sacrament of the Roman Church which Protestants had been taught to look upon as the greatest of all Satan's devices for encouraging immorality, has the practical effect of saving the Roman Catholic women of the land from the commission of the crime of which their Protestant sisters are so frequently guilty. Leaving this point undiscussed as beyond the province of a secular journal, let us see what the women reformers have to say concerning the cause of the prevalence of the crime which Catholic, Episcopalian, and Presbyterian clergymen denounce so earnestly. The lecture delivered by Mrs. Dr. Lozier a short time ago, and fully reported in the *World*, covers the whole ground assumed by those of the strong-minded women who join with the churches in denouncing infanticide; the speeches of some of the women at "Free Religious Associations," "Free Love Meetings," and Spiritist seances, furnish forth the sad evidence that there are women not ashamed to defend, apologize for, and even advocate this crime. Like the Catholic bishops, Mrs. Lozier ascribes the prevalence of ante-natal infanticide to "ignorance;" but, unlike them, she means intellectual and not spiritual ignorance—ignorance of the anatomy of the body rather than of the obligations of the soul. She declaims against "tight lacing," insufficient or excessive food, "rich sauces loaded with alcohol," the provoking circumstances of dress, "gas-light, hot perfumed air, depraved music, and unnatural hours, "sewing machines," and want of "cleanliness;" and her remedies are "medical education for women" and the more stringent enforcement of the laws against abortion. She has a word of reproof for the Church, declaring that "it errs whenever it concedes woman's accountability to God without affording her equal opportunity and aid to prepare to render her account, and when it falls into that error of the world by which man is countenanced in crime for which he ought to be held equally accountable with woman;" but she apparently despairs of much good resulting from a reform by our spiritual guides, and leans more upon the arm of flesh in the shape of legislators and women-physicians. Without sharing in her anticipations of good from thissource, we join with her in the hope that "the great tidal wave of immorality which has so deluged the nation with crime is near the point when, like many other publicly recognized evils, its very enormity demands and will secure its abolishment."

DEMOCRATIC ISSUES.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are signs of difficulty, if not of tribulation, in the Democratic councils. What shall be the issues of the party in the fall campaign? is a question which the more thoughtful of the Democratic journals are discussing with good temper and great earnestness. Here and there a disposition to adhere to the old platform is manifested. The lesson of the Presidential contest conveys to these leaders no warning, no moral. They maintain that Democratic issues are eternal, and that sooner or later they must triumph. The devotion to exploded ideas manifested by Alexander H. Stephens has imitators in the North and West. The number of these blind worshipers is evidently diminishing; but they are visible in Ohio, despite Vallandigham's conversion to common sense, and in Pennsylvania, where a strong undercurrent in favor of Hancock's nomination for the Governorship has suddenly come to light.

The expediency men have cultivated Micawber's spirit, and patiently waited for something to turn up. The *World* confessed their position when it declared that the Democratic aspect of the next canvass largely depends upon the conduct of General Grant's administration. A series of blunders at Washington, financial flurry or Southern commotion as results of Executive action, a Treasury deficit, whether arising from falling revenue or excess of expenditures over appropriations, would be a godsend to the builders of Democratic platforms. The *World* has tried hard to persuade itself that mistakes of this nature are imminent, and the anticipation of their occurrence has for the moment seemed to smooth the up-hill path of the Democracy. But hope and desire are not self-realizing, and as yet the prospect of profit from administrative errors is slim indeed. Disappointments there have been in the matter of appointments, and the general movement of the new administration may have been less brilliant than some of the most ardent of its supporters originally expected. But it has already accomplished much in the shape of economy and unpretending, practical reform; and its whole action, though quiet, promises to be enduring and effective. Increased fidelity in the collection of revenue, retrenchment in every branch of the public service, and a rigid determination to avert deficiency bills by limiting expenditures within the appropriations, are characteristics which the country will not fail to appreciate. Extravagance and dishonesty are being checked and cured, and the general course of the Government is sensible and safe. The *World* and its friends will therefore have to abandon the idea of help from this quarter, or from ultraism and error in the Republican policy. The only chance has appeared to be in the proposed adoption of the Alabama claims as a Republican issue; but this danger the good sense of the Republican party has averted. Mr. Curtin, who was replied upon to start the scheme at the Philadelphia dinner, on Saturday, spoke without touching the subject; and his silence indicates the hopelessness of relief for the Democracy from that source. The Republican party does not contemplate suicide for the special benefit of its opponents.

In Ohio and Indiana we observe an inclination to make the fifteenth amendment a ground of contention. From the support of political equality, regardless of color, the Republicans of those States, or of any State, cannot escape if they would. They are committed to it irrevocably as a party, and justice, as well as consistency, requires that they shall give it no lukewarm support. A principle which follows enancipation as legitimately as enfranchisement follows naturalization, and which is the chief corner-stone of the Reconstruction acts, cannot anywhere be excluded from the Republican platform. The undetermined question is, whether the Democrats, forgetting nothing and learning nothing, will make a virtue of resistance to negro suffrage; and on the answer, in some degree, depends the complexion of the Ohio contest. The Democratic press in the larger cities has thrown down the gauntlet, and avowed a purpose to make the contest contingent upon color. In the fact of opposition to colored votes, as evinced by the Democratic journals of Cleveland and Cincinnati, we have the only known clue to the Democratic platform in that State. Their brethren in Pennsylvania will probably move in the same direction.

Further West, Democrats more correctly appreciate the significance of recent changes, and the folly of attempting to renew the struggle on the issues of last November. The necessity of acquiring fresh support impels them to urge upon the party a revision of its stereotyped creed, and an abandonment of its bitter, unrelenting policy. The logic employed for the occasion is clear and conclusive. "On the old ground"—so the suggestion runs—"it is idle to expect accessions; before these can be had, the party must throw overboard its offensive dogmas and its blind pilots, and so adapt its programme to the course of events as to remove the issues of the war from the field of controversy." From amidst the darkness of the Indiana Democracy this view has come more than once recently; and we trace it in greater strength and distinctness in the better atmosphere of Wisconsin, and amid the invigorating breezes of the Pacific. California Democrats are propounding plans and propositions into which color does not enter. They profess a readiness to wage the coming contest without mentioning the negro. They have come to the conclusion that pride of race and prejudices, born of a system that has perished, are sorry elements in a campaign to be decided by intelligence and patriotic spirit. For them both Chinaman and negro have lost their terrors; and the necessity of putting in their places objects more nearly allied to the functions of government, the promotion of internal improvement and material prosperity, is candidly admitted. If the tone of their newspapers affords a criterion, the California Democracy are far ahead of the party in Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, in practical sagacity. In Wisconsin, again, there are Democratic leaders who are prepared to go further than a mere negation on the negro-suffrage question. Not content with silence, they propose to make "universal suffrage to all citizens of the United States by State action" an article of the party's creed. The proposition has its strongest advocates in the German press of Milwaukee, but it is sustained with more or less courage by English-writing contemporaries in the State, and will be a subject of contention when the time for constructing a local platform arrives.

The Democratic party is not a party in which new ideas make way quickly. It is a party of dogmas and prejudices and stupid superstitions—one that worships wooden idols, and summarily punishes all departures from its antiquated faith. We are not sanguine enough, therefore, to look for immediate results from the liberalizing elements that are at work in the West. Time works wonders, however, and by and by we may expect to find the Democratic party reforming itself as a prelude to efforts for reforming the country.

THE COAL MINERS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

While we insist on the right of all workers to fix a price for their labor and refuse to sell it for less, we do not encourage strikes. A strike is a declaration of industrial war; and war of any kind should ever be avoided it possible, and accepted with profound reluctance. Still, war is sometimes inevitable; and we cannot deny to laborers a right accorded to every other class. Let the farmer understand that he will not be able to sell a certain crop for so much as it must cost him, and he will decline to produce it; so the merchant, under like conditions, will refuse to buy; the mechanic to construct, and so on. We do not see why coal miners should not as blamelessly refuse to disembowel the earth when they deem their recompense inadequate. True, they may misjudge, or be too rapacious, and so may injure themselves as well as others by striking; but even then they are no more culpable than the farmer who refused to sell his wheat for $2 per bushel, and must now take $1·25 for it, or keep it over, or the coal dealer who conspired to put up the price of his commodity last fall, and now has most of his winter stock left over to be sold at summer prices. Let all men keep the peace and obey the laws; those who do so are not to be severely reproved for holding their commodity at their own price rather than at rates fixed by those who want to buy it.

We do not fully understand the coal miners' case, and do not presume them more unselfish than other men. If they would like to get more pay for less work, that is a very human proclivity; if they miscalculate their power, and impoverish by a step designed to enrich themselves, they only repeat the blunder of men wiser and better informed than they are presumed to be. But if they have—as we hear—proposed a readjustment of their wages on the basis of proportion—the price to be paid them for each ton of coal mined to be such a per cent. of the price at which said coal sells simultaneously in Philadelphia or New York—then they have proposed the true basis of settlement, and we shall deeply regret a failure of the mine owners to close with their offer.

We believe this city has, for the last ten or fifteen years, obtained its fuel as cheaply, all things considered, as any other emporium of equal magnitude on earth. Considering the distance of our sources of supply, and the rugged character of the intervening country, we hold that New York has been well served in the matter of coal. Yet one imposition has been pretty uniformly practised, for which the delvers in the Pennsylvania mines are nowise accountable. We allude to the very general advance of prices from 25 to 50 per cent. on the approach of winter, under the pretense of a short supply. That pretense is often false; it need not in any case have been true. Coal is not a fancy article; it never gets out of fashion; and he who has it on hand is certain that he can sell it, though not always at a profit. If, then, the dealers have an inadequate stock at the closing in of winter, the fault is often their own, and should not redound to their profit. It is not now as in the infancy of the traffic, when a hard frost in December (1831) sent up the price to $16 per ton (gold). Then we had no railroad to the mines, and but two canals at most: now we have half a dozen lines of transportation which winter does not close; and, while it is fair to charge 5 to 10 per cent. more in winter than in summer, because of the cost of storage and the higher freights which then prevail, the frequent if not usual enhancement is exorbitant, and, falling mainly on the needy or improvident, is very odious; and this is the work, not of the miners, but of the dealers alone. Yet, if the price is to be enhanced, it seems to us naked equity that the miners should share in the gain; and we still hope for an arrangement by which this will be secured.

Of course, we shall be told that this will be found difficult to realize—that it will lead to endless disputes and complications. We do not doubt it. Despotism is the simplest form of government; slavery the least puzzling system of labor. "I command—you obey;" no bother about constitutional limitations, no higgling as to reserved rights. "Go to work this instant, you black rascal, or I'll shoot you dead!" What can be simpler or more conclusive than that? And yet the civilized world is discarding it, as the snake sheds its old skin and feels better when fairly rid of it.

It would be easy to stipulate that the miner should be paid for his coal, delivered at the pit's mouth or elsewhere, such a per cent. of the price at which just such coal sells that week in New York or Philadelphia (whichever might be its natural market), and have an arbiter or judge agreed on who should report by telegraph exactly what that price was. This plan would obviate future strikes; it would establish a community of interest between employer and employed; and it would be some consolation to us consumers, when gouged by a combination of dealers to advance prices, that the hard-working fellows up in the hills must pocket a share of the plunder. We hope to hear that the miners, who seem to be well organized and not devoid of brains, will keep this idea in mind, and, if obliged to forego its instant realization, study and plan to secure its ultimate triumph. It ought to succeed, and in time we judge that it must.

SPAIN AND THE VOLCANIC ELEMENTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Revolution or a foreign war is the dilemma of half of the governments of Europe to-day. Everywhere the volcanic elements are gathering, and the revolutionary fires are brightening beneath the compact mass of six millions of bayonets which hold them in repression. Domestic agitation and an increasing debt attend the governments, while stagnant trade and scant food wait on the peoples. The British House of Lords shrinks in alarm from its own resolve to resist the disestablishment of the Irish Church, before the muttered cry of "Down with the Lords." Imperialism and democracy thrill alike in France, with the fears and hopes springing from the results of the late elections. Germany is agitated from centre to circumference with the centralizing measures of Prussia and her demand for increased taxation. Peoples, kings, and priests view with kindred distrust the Ecumenical Council. Everywhere the signs of the times point to impending change, but whether this shall come in the shape of revolution or reform lies in the bosom of the future. Governments may resort to foreign war as their only resource to stave off the issue of revolution or reform at home.

But it is in Spain, where a temporary government holds sway, and the kingdom is convulsed with the great question of constitutional reconstruction, where a new organic law for the monarchy has just been formulated, and the privileged classes are steeped in intrigue for the succession to the crown, that the democratic and volcanic elements are assuming the most threatening aspect. The republican members of the Cortes, since their defeat on the great question of a republic, have studiously withheld from participation in the votes on the clauses of the new constitution and absented themselves from the demonstrations on its publication. In the eastern provinces the democrats have promulgated the revolutionary "Pact of Tortosa," which has called forth a riotous demonstration in Cordova, and is running like wildfire through the south of the Peninsula. The Government, pressed on all sides, sees no recourse but to concede arms to the militia, and what this means will be comprehended by our readers who have watched the recent course of events in Havana. The Spanish militia means mischief to kings and priests, and a spark will be sufficient to light a volcanic explosion in Spain which will be felt all over Europe.

The aims of the democratic leaders among the Spaniards are already set forth in a report made by our correspondent at Cadiz, published in Monday's *Herald*, of a conversation with Salvochea, one of the foremost leaders of the Andalusian democracy. There is a calm determination in his tone which bodes ill to the reactionary and stationary elements of the Spanish peninsula. But most remarkable is his philosophic recognition of the power of the telegraph and rail as elements of revolutionary force. "Kings have had their day," said he; "the wire which communicates with Madrid, Paris, London, New York, and San Francisco is the king of the times." His views on Cuba, too, are remarkable, and worthy of the attention of our very respectable Secretary of State, who holds European opinions and European complications in such awe. Cuba is simply a public crib for the aristocratic place-holder, and is not held to be of much account by the Spanish democrat. He prefers a good breech-loader, in the hands of the militia, to all the bombast about Spanish honor on the other side of the Atlantic. In the meantime, the volcanicelement in Havana proposes to send a commission to Cespedes, and make arrangements for a mutual respect of life and property. This is the step which it would have become our Government to have taken, and which the Ministers of Peru and Chili, as well as the agents of President Cespedes, have asked it to take. Even now our influence and our honor may be saved if Mr. Fish will only wake to a recognition of the true state of affairs both in Europe and America. He need fear no European complications now. Europe is too busy taking care of her own household to put herself to any trouble about Mr. Fish. Let him recognize the belligerent rights of the Cuban republic, and address a kind letter to both parties, recommending them to humanize their war.

WOMAN AS A WARRIOR.

From the N. Y. World.

The appalling suggestion which crept into the deliberations of the Woman's Suffrage Association recently, that woman, allowed to vote, might have to go to war and fight, cannot, we should think, prove otherwise than discouraging to a large number of the shrinking sex. If, in case of a demonstrated *casus belli* between this country and Great Britain, every woman who should be called upon to seize the musket or the sabre could head an army like a Deborah or a Joan of Arc, there might be some felicity in the fate which consigned her as a conscript to her country's service. She might have an opportunity in the one instance to lord it magnificently over the male host of her followers, and smite the male enemy with the double scourge of the sword and a woman's superiority. As an inspired maid or matron, whether of New Orleans or New York, who can doubt that the Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton of our time would prove an eminent success? But, alas! considerations neither of courage nor of violated propriety—for neither of these can be supposed to have much weight with women on female equality in everything intent—indicate how impossible it is for a heroine of ancient or mediæval renown to flourish in these degenerate days. The late civil war developed a sweet, disinterested devotion to the relief of human suffering on the part of hundreds of women who never uttered a wish for "suffrage" in their lives; it also developed, as the representative female warrior in the field for the North, "Major" Pauline Cushman, of various—not enchanting—fame. When Miss Anthony mentions a surgeon of her acquaintance who informed her that "many cases were positively known of women who fought bravely for a year, eighteen months, or two years, and, the moment their sex was discovered, were dismissed from the army in disgrace and have never yet been paid," she claps a damper upon the cause. This misguided lady ought to distinguish at a glance the difference between the privilege of promiscuous shooting which women now enjoy, and the obligation to shoot and be shot at which the superfluous privilege of the suffrage may enjoin upon them.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1040s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	138,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	53,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,378·06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 330 shares Stock	11,390·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900.00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,725·25 Cost, $1,066,604·26.	
	Real Estate	33,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	323,425·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3150. Estimated value	1,812·00
	Cash in bank	$116,150·08
	Cash in drawer	413·65 116,563·73
		$1,647,397·80

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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

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Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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In the character of its Directors, security of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.
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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$300,000·00
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THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
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Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
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Capital, $500,000.
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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE,

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The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, June 17, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 8
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 22
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, June 5
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
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At 4 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
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LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

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Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
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N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of London, Saturday, June 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

	FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Union Republican City Executive Committee met at No. 1105 Chesnut street yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. They organized by selecting as officers:—

President—John L. Hill, Ninth ward.

Vice-Presidents—J. H. Seltzer, Thirteenth ward, and John W. Donnelly, Fifth ward.

Secretaries—Robert T. Gill, Second ward, and John McCullough, Tenth ward.

The committee includes Samuel Lutz, of the First ward; Robert T. Gill, Second; Wm. Kelly, Third; Richard Butler, Fourth; John W. Donnelly, Fifth; Charles W. Ridgway, Sixth; John V. Creeley, Seventh; Charles A. Porter, Eighth; John L. Hill, Ninth; John McCullough, Tenth; Jacob Albright, Eleventh; William Andress, Twelfth; John H. Seltzer, Thirteenth; William H. Johnson, Fourteenth; Joseph Ash, Sixteenth; George W. Painter, Seventeenth; Joseph A. Allen, Eighteenth; George Boyer, Nineteenth; John F. Preston, Twenty-first; Thomas Dalton, Twenty-second; A. L. Dungan, Twenty-third; James Newell, Twenty-fourth; Samuel H. Irwin, Twenty-fifth; M. A. Everly, Twenty-sixth; Henry Hancock, Twenty-seventh; Hiram Miller, Twenty-eighth.

—The closing contests in the regatta of the Schuylkill Navy for 1869 will take place on Saturday next, at 5 o'clock P. M. The first race will be between the Hiawatha, six-oared outrigger, of the Malta Club, and the Nautilus, four-oared shell of the Quaker City Club. The crews of these boats having been disappointed by the withdrawal of contestants of their own classes, have agreed on this trial of skill and endurance. The Nautilus is allowed eighteen seconds start. The second contest will be a single-shell race between M. Schmidt and C. H. Clark for the champion belt and a gold medal This race takes place at 5·45 P. M. The third race will be between double-scull boats, in which there will be at least three contestants, after which there will be a scull race between three members of the navy. Should the weather be propitious, these races will be very interesting.

—John Glossel, eighteen years old, residing at No. 423 Buttonwood street, fell yesterday and broke his arm. Patrick Markay, twenty-one years old, a resident of Carbon, while at work yesterday on the Lehigh Railroad, had a thigh and a leg broken by a bank of earth falling on him. James Lukens, fifteen years old, residing in Carpenter street, while at work yesterday in Fourth street, below Walnut, was seriously injured by a bank of clay falling on him. Two men were injured yesterday by a gravel bank caving in on them at Thirtieth street and Girard avenue. One was much bruised about the breast, and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. The other's injuries are not serious.

—The following police appointments were announced yesterday:—Sixth district, Philip Dougherty; Ninth, Edward Carty, Emanuel Siner, Lawrence Costigan; Tenth, C. F. Heiss and Charles C. Conlter; Fourteenth, Edward Eastburn, Michael Young, and John P. Detwiler.

—The residence of Mr. George Ritchie, No. 1351 N. Broad street, was broken into yesterday, through a back window, the family being absent, and robbed of the table silver ware.

—James Sweeney, twenty-five years of age, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by jumping into the Schuylkill river, near the United States Arsenal. The Coroner was notified.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138.

—Ex-Secretary Seward is going to Salt Lake City.

—Kidnappers are to be executed in Colima, Mexico.

—Rich mineral deposits have been found in Southeastern Nevada.

—Another Cuban expedition is expected to leave New York within a day.

—The Legislature of New Hampshire visit the jubilee, to-day [illegible] a body.

—The settlers about [illegible] Annapolis are being murdered and plundered by [illegible].

—The publication of the Harrisburg *State Guard* has been temporarily suspended.

—Arrangements are being made to take observations of the next solar eclipse, on August 7, proximo.

—The House Committee of Ways and Means arrived at Omaha, yesterday, on their way to the Pacific coast.

—A pickpocket, of this city, attempted to rob Mr. Bailey, in Boston, yesterday. He was captured and placed in jail.

—The members of the press visiting Boston for the Jubilee season were publicly welcomed by Mayor Shurtleff yesterday.

—McCoole and Allen fought yesterday near St. Louis. The contest closed with a "foul," and no decision has yet been made.

—Mr. Frank Dupont, Inspector of Customs at Brownsville, Texas, has been murdered, it is supposed, by Mexican smugglers.

—The President and three members of the New Orleans Police Board were yesterday fined $100 each and imprisoned for six hours, for disobeying a court mandate.

—The negotiations for the payment of the Alabama claims are not to be recommenced until the irritation consequent on the rejection of the last treaty has died out.

—The Colored Republican Association of Baltimore met last evening, and repudiated any movement in favor of candidates until the regular Republican nomination.

—Minister Worthington, at Buenos Ayres, in his advices, says that he has demanded of both the Brazilian and Uruguayan Governments a passage through their lines, for the purpose of communication with Minister McMahon, but in both instances he was refused.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The base ball match on the Union Ground, Williamsburg, between the Cincinnati and Mutual Clubs, was decided this afternoon in favor of the former by a score of 4 to 2. There never was its equal for sharp playing. The betting was 100 to 80 before commencing on the Mutuals, who made nothing in seven innings, and one on the eighth and one on the ninth, when the betting became even. The Cincinnati made one run each on the first and second, and two on the ninth innings. About four thousand persons were present, who were very orderly. To-morrow the Cincinnatis play the Atlantics, and on Thursday the Eckfords.

Foreign Affairs.

COPENHAGEN, June 15.—The anniversary of the Danish Constitution was celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm. The public *fete* was attended by the King and Queen and two thousand people.

BERLIN, June 15.—All preparations for laying the French Atlantic cable are complete. The weather is stormy, but the work will commence as soon as a calm sets in.

PARIS, June 15.—The city is perfectly quiet all day, and all signs of uneasiness and excitement have disappeared.

LONDON, June 15.—The *Times* says the speeches of Stratford de Redcliffe and the Archbishop of Canterbury leave no doubt as to the result of the bill. While they dislike it and are unable to persuade themselves that it will have a beneficial effect, they advise the House to assent. The practical good sense and patriotism of these speeches contrast strongly with the one of Bright's party effusions.

The *Telegraph* says:—"After the first night's debate on the Irish Church bill, the issue cannot be doubted."

The *Star* says:—"Since the speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury everything appears immediately favorable to the bill."

The Admiralty Court has ordered the sale of the steamer Alexandra, built for the Rebels, and has directed the proceeds to be lodged with the court.

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT.

John Bright has written a letter to a meeting in Birmingham, in which he says if the House of Lords delays the passage of the Irish Church bill they will stimulate discussion on subjects that might slumber for years.

The value of a constitution which gives a majority in one house in favor and in the other against a given policy may be questioned. Why is it that, when the crown and Commons are in harmony with the nation, the Lords are in direct opposition? As long as the House of Lords act in harmony with the country, they may go on for a long time; but when they thwart its course they may meet with unpleasant accidents. It hopes the counsel of a few good and wise men in the House of Lords may prevail.

The *Times* to-day says:—"The restoration of the tranquillity of Paris was the only result which could reasonably be anticipated where the citizens were indifferent and the military force immense. It rejoices that the result was obtained without bloodshed. Nothing now hinders the Emperor from adopting the constitutional course which the elections invite. Another battle in the streets might be made the cause for an indefinite postponement of public liberties. Paris, on second thought, chose the more moderate among the Liberal candidates for the Legislature, and by her indifference rebuked violence. There can be no excuse now for holding a city too hostile for conciliation."

LONDON, June 15.—In the House of Lords to-night a great number of petitions against the Irish Church bill were presented. Lord Cairns gave notice of a question to ascertain if the Government intended to endorse the opinions contained in John Bright's last letter.

Lord Grey said he felt all the circumstances under which the bill was sent to this House, but urged Lord Harrowby to reconsider his motion for postponement in view of the consequences which might result should it be carried. If the bill before them passed at all, it must be materially amended. The House of Lords now had, but might not hereafter have, the power to amend.

The result of the late elections was emphatically in favor of the bill, and it would be imprudent for the Lords to oppose it. If they were successful for a moment they would soon have it returned, perhaps in a more objectionable form. He urged the consideration of the amendments in a fair and conciliatory spirit, and exhorted the House to accept the measure with dignity, and not incur the odium of the people by a collision with the House of Commons, which represented the deliberate opinion of the nation.

The Archbishop of Dublin complained of the hard, ungenerous, and illiberal manner in which the Church was treated, and denounced the bill. He thought, if it was necessary, it might have been less severe.

The Bishop of St. David said the superior sanctity of church property was not to be considered, but the best means to apply it in view of the public need.

He disapproved of excessive demonstrations of Protestantism, and said he valued its ascendancy not as it was political and religious, but as it was moral and beneficial. He considered the Irish Church an anomaly. It had failed to fulfil its mission, and promoted discord. He urged the passage of the bill to a second reading, and afterwards the introduction of amendments.

The Duke of Richmond explained that though he felt the injustice of the bill, after great hesitation, he had resolved to act in opposition to his party. He was sensible of the inexpediency of popular agitation, and was informed that the constitutional course was to pass the bill after amending the objectionable clauses, and leave the responsibility of accepting an amendment or of withdrawing the bill on the Government.

The Bishop of Peterborough opposed the bill, and appealed to the House to act firmly and impartially, and not to humiliate themselves by abdicating abruptly their constitutional position, beseeching the nation to spare them, because they were utterly contemptible and useless.

Speeches were also made against the bill by Lords Penzance, De Grey, and Monck. The House again adjourned without action.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

The Concluding Ceremonies.

The interesting and imposing ceremonies attending the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of this city, were concluded last evening with a grand ball at the Academy of Music. It was the grandest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Philadelphia. It is estimated that about seven thousand persons participated in the festivities, and notwithstanding the immense crowd, the arrangements were so complete that there was not the slightest confusion. The interior of the Academy was splendidly decorated, the most noticeable feature being two immense pyramids of flowers, and a floral arch stretching from the stage boxes on either side.

Before the ball opened, St. John's Commandery formed on the stage with the Grand Commandery. A welcome was extended to the visiting Knights, and the oration delivered by Hon. Richard Vaux. While these proceedings were in progress, the house presented a most brilliant appearance. Every seat in the three tiers was occupied with ladies in full ball costume, while the striking uniforms of the Knights made up a scene never before witnessed in the Academy. At the close of the oration the promenade commenced, every lady being presented with a bouquet as she reached the dancing floor.

MILITARY.

General Meade Announces a New Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1869.—General Orders, No. 8.—The following named officers are announced as comprising the staff of the Military Division of the Atlantic:—

Brevet Brigadier-General Richard C. Drum, Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet Major-General Delos B. Sacket, Colonel and Inspector-General.

Brevet Major-General Stewart Van Vliet, Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Kilburn, Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Brevet Brigadier-General Nathan W. Brown, Colonel and Assistant Paymaster-General.

Brevet Colonel Silas Crispin, Major Ordnance Department.

The three last named officers have their offices in New York city.

The following officers compose the personal staff of the Major-General commanding the division:—

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Simon F. Barstow, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Captain Henry J. Farnsworth, First Lieutenant United States Army, Aide-de-Camp.

By command of Major-General Meade.

R. C. DRUM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DIX

What He Says of the Future of the United States.

The banquet to General Dix took place on June 1st in Paris. In replying to the toast of the evening, General Dix, after some personal acknowledgments, spoke of the future of the United States, and said:—

I believe there are few intelligent persons on either side of the Atlantic who do not expect to see our jurisdiction still further enlarged. If this expectation is realized, it will be through amicable arrangements with other States. We have gained nothing heretofore by violence or injustice; we desire to gain nothing by unworthy schemes of territorial acquisition—those dangerous instruments of ambition by which nations are nearly certain to work out, soon or late, their own downfall. If future accessions of territory come to us, it will be, as in the past, through causes prepared beyond the circle of our own influences, and by agencies higher than our own. It is on this condition only that such accessions will prove a blessing to ourselves or a benefit to mankind. Such is the spirit of the popular movement across the continent of North America. Nearly all the great migrations which history has recorded from the Christian era to the present time, consist of the exodus of barbarous nations from the inhospitable regions in which they were bred, transferring themselves to more genial latitudes, and gaining possession, by brute force, of the treasures of civilization; or of fiery incursions, the offspring of religious frenzy, seeking to propagate creeds of faith by fire and sword. Ours is the majestic, but the calm and bloodless, march of the hosts of civilization, in the ranks of which every nation in Christendom has its representatives, going forth to subdue a wilderness, and to extract from its woods, its soil, and its caverns, by the patient hand of industry, the treasures nature has been accumulating from the beginning of time. In regard to the relations of the great States of the Eastern Hemisphere to each other, we may be said to have been in the past, as I trust we may be in the future, an unarmed neutrality, standing aloof from their rivalries and their conflicts, asserting within our own limits, and without any of the insignia of military force or preparation, but maintaining through the more powerful agencies of opinion, the principles which we believe to be best calculated to secure our own happiness and prosperity, and to promote the welfare of the human race. In the spirit of peace, and not of war—of improvement, and not of devastation—of fraternity, and not of aggression—

"Across the wide-spread continent our fathers' flag we bear,
Each hill and vale from sea to sea the sacred sign shall wear,
And unseen hands shall strengthen ours to hold it high in air,
As we go marching on."

What may be our condition and our destiny a hundred years hence, when the vacant spaces between the two oceans shall be filled up, and the reaction of population shall be felt, as it inevitably must be, from the shores of the Pacific, no human sagacity can foresee. We can only hope that there may be nothing in our history during the intervening years to render us unworthy of the prosperity which has been vouchsafed to us; that we may go on quietly and steadily to the completion of our great task; preserving our good faith in all things with scrupulous fidelity; respecting the laws and institutions of other countries, as we call on them to respect our own; abstaining from all interference in their domestic concerns; nay, more, abstaining from all propagandism, excepting through the peaceful example of good government within our own limits, leaving to Providence to determine in what manner and to what extent the principles of our political system shall, in other quarters of the globe, exert an influence friendly to the advancement and diffusion of knowledge, the progress of improvement in industry and the arts, and the best good of the human race.

Cuba.

Intelligence received in Washington yesterday, from Cuban sources, of the fight which took place between the revolutionary forces and the Spanish troops, near Puerto del Padre, states that the Cuban troops, numbering about two thousand men, were attacked in their intrenchments by the Spaniards with a force of nearly double that number, and were twice repulsed. The loss of the Cubans was less than a hundred in killed and wounded, while that of the attacking party was three times as great. The Spaniards retreated, leaving a number of their killed and wounded on the field.

The result of this battle has had an encouraging effect upon the Cuban army, which is reported to be gaining strength every day from the very best portion of the people of the island. The want of harmony between the officers in command of the Government troops in the field, and the volunteers who have taken possession of the government of the island, is exhibiting itself in the demoralization of the Spanish troops, and the large number of desertions to the Cuban army. This condition of things has given a new impetus and strength to the Cuban cause, the leaders having no doubt of ultimate success. A number of recruits, mostly from Virginia, have left Washington within a day or two to join a force which is rendezvousing on the Southern coast preparatory to joining the Cuban army.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is to send a frigate to France to take the visitors to the Suez Canal opening.

—At the Conservatory of Music in Leipsic two young colored men from the island of Cuba are studying music.

—The sequestered avenues of the ex-Elector of Hesse-Cassel are to be used in building a picture gallery at Cassel.

—Three thousand invitations to witness the inauguration of the Suez Canal are to be sent to notabilities in Europe.

—The theatre in Calcutta is a temporary building of iron, which can be pulled down and packed away, as last season.

—The bearer of a congratulatory despatch from Lapland to the Pope had to travel 600 miles to reach a telegraph office.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4 28 | MOON SETS....morn
SUN SETS....7 33 | HIGH WATER....7 48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, GEORGE N. ALLEN, GEO. MORRISON COATES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 27
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 29
Atalanta	London	New York	May 29
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	June 2
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	June 5

FOR EUROPE.

Idaho	New York	Liverpool	June 16
Ohio	Baltimore	Bremen	June 16
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
City of London	New York	Liverpool	June 19
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Atalanta	New York	London	June 21
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Europe	New York	Glasgow	June 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Etna	New York	Liverpool	June 29

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	June 17
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 17
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Ceres, McCart, Cienfuegos, E. A. Souder & Co.

Tugs Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, and Chesapeake, Merriken, Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. Osmond, Mrs. Ratcliffe and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan and two children, Louis Leberman, Miss Mary Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Hardman, Miss Laurence, Mr. John Meitzler, Mr. John Baker, Miss Garwood, Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Fisler, Mr. J. Waldbourg, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Carter, two children, and servant, Mrs. Howard, two children, and servant, Mrs. Lauber, child, and servant, Mr. John Ward, Mr. C. Lippold.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig E. A. Bernard, Reed, 9 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Geo. C. Carson & Co.

Schr Gen. Grant, Colbourn, 4 days from Norfolk, with 7000 iron per rails to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Tugs Hudson, Nichols, from Baltimore, and Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 16.—The following boats left here in the tow for Philadelphia this morning:—

G. W. Larmour, with lumber, for Newark.

Naomi, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Steamer Phil Sheridan and a barge, with lumber for Wilmington.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 15.—Five barges leave for Baltimore in tow to-night, light.

Fremont, with railroad iron; Arabian, with fire brick; and P. W. Satterley, with flour, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 15.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Clinton; W. C. Gillespie; D. Kitson; Lieut. Gov. Jones; Hayver Wright; Estelle; and G. R. Burritt, all with coal for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Latournau, hence for Antwerp, was spoken 23d ult. lat. 44, long. 54.

Ship Wyoming, Julius, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, was spoken 9th inst., lat. 42 30, long. 64 30.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 14th inst.

Barque Haabet, Pedersen, hence for Cronstadt, went ashore Monday A. M., at Bombay Hook, and will have to discharge.

Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, hence, at Antwerp 3d inst.

Barque Louisa, Delphy, hence, at Cronstadt 29th ult.

Barque Poseidon, Knudsen, hence, at Queenstown 2d instant.

Barque Progress, Simons, from Alicante for Philadelphia, cleared at Gibraltar 26th ult.

Barque Sam Shepherd, Evans, hence, at Cienfuegos 1st instant.

Brig Stobia, from Palermo for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst. lat. 30, long. 61.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, hence for Bangor, passed Holmes' Hole P. M. 11th inst.

Brig Thermutis, Johnson, hence, sailed from Gibraltar 19th ult. for Leghorn.

Brig Mechanic, Dyer, hence, at Cardenas 4th inst.

Brig Ellen P. Stewart, Holland, hence, at Cienfuegos 1st instant.

Schrs Frank Herbert, Crowell, and W. H. Thornton, Hall, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 11th instant.

Schr Emeline McLain, Sleeper, hence, at Holmes' Hole 11th inst., after being in contact with schr L. A. Danenhower, as before reported.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fiske, hence, at Providence 13th instant.

Schr Thomas Clyde, Cain, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 12th inst.

Schrs Z. L. Adams, Robbins; Iona, Kendall; E. A. Hooper, Champion; D. B. Everett, Jones; Hattie Page, Haley; J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith; G. Bird, Drinkwater; E. D. Endicott, Endicott; Gertrude, Crowell; and R. C. Thomas, Crockett, hence, at Boston 13th inst.

Schr M. C. Mosely, at Savannah 12th inst., to load lumber for Philadelphia.

Schr Ralph Souder, Milan, hence, at Salem 12th inst.

Schr James R. Moore, Nickerson, hence, at Salem 13th instant.

Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Schrs Bee, Floyd, and Foaming Sea, James, hence, at Richmond 14th inst.

Schr Louisa Eraser, Steelman, at Richmond 14th inst. from Boston.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS,

A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,

No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,

with bath and gas, hot and cold water.

Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

PUBLIC SALE OF DESIRABLE REAL Estate at Beverly, New Jersey, on SATURDAY, June 19, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, on the premises.

Lot 1. An elegant new Gothic Cottage Residence, in Church street, convenient to railroad. House is 32 feet front; has front and rear verandahs; is brick-lined and well built. Enclosure is 50 feet by 165, with young fruit trees. $2500 can remain.

Lot 2 consists of a similar delightful house next west of lot 1. Apply to JAMES E. BELL,
6 14 6t* Real Estate Agent, Beverly, N. J.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK house, with back buildings, in complete order. Will be sold cheap for cash; $2000 can remain if the purchaser desires. Apply on the premises, at No. 1116 CARPENTER Street, or at O'NEILL & LESLIE'S, No. 713 S. FOURTH Street. 6 12 4t

TO RENT.

COUNTRY SEAT TO RENT.—IT IS situated on the Highlands of Lower Merion, near stations on Reading and Norristown Railroads at Conshohocken; eighteen trains daily to and from the city. House contains 12 rooms and hall; hot and cold water in bathroom and kitchen; it is surrounded with about 3 acres of lawn, with magnificent shade and ornamental trees, and gravel roads and walks; very healthy location; carriage-house; stabling; ice furnished. For a gentleman doing business in the city or desiring a country place for the summer, it is seldom a more desirable property is offered to rent. For rent, which is moderate, and more full particulars, address JOHN Y. CRAWFORD,
6 14mwsst* Conshohocken, Montgomery county, Pa.

TO LET UNTIL 1ST OF APRIL, 1870, a Country Cottage; eight rooms, five acres, barn, stabling, spring-house, etc.; large garden, fully planted.
E. H. EYRE,
6 15 3t* No. 117 GOTHIC Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 6 8 12t*

TO RENT, FOR THE YEAR OR season, a fine Country Place in Germantown. There is a large mansion, 18 rooms, stable, etc., with 5¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruits and vegetables. Apply to Dr. KEYSER, No. 1111 ARCH Street. 6 9 tf

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND and upper floors of Nos. 426 and 428 Market street; 53 by 118 feet. DICKSON BROTHERS,
5 22sw tf No. 320 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1½

TO HIRE—THE NEW STEAM YACHT ISABEL. Apply, 223 LOMBARD St. 5 21 fmwlm*

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,

Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,

OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY K. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1101 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1t

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.

Japanese Silks.

Grey Goods for Suits.

Embroidered Grenadines.

Lawns.

Ginghams.

Chintzes.

Chocolate Colored Linens.

Chocolate Colored Percales.

White Goods.

Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27 tf

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 24] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

Principal Depot—No. 1334 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 tf

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,

ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and

Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

3 8] REFRIGERATORS.

REFRIGERATORS & WATER-COOLERS finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere
J. W. WEYMER,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 16, BENEFIT OF MR. MARK BROOKE.
Buckstone's splendid comedy of
MARRIED LIFE.
Mr. Henry Dove.....Mr. MARK BROOKE
After which Broughem's laughable interlude of
O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.
O'Flanigan (with song).....Mr. MARK BROOKE
To conclude with the sensational drama of
JONATHAN BRADFORD.
Caleb Scrimmage.....Mr. MARK BROOKE
THURSDAY—BENEFIT OF SIMON HASSLER.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF THOMAS J. HEMPHILL.
SATURDAY—BENEFIT OF CHARLES WALCOT.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
BY MRS. JOHN DREW AND COMPANY.
After which, Shakespeare's comedy,
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Katherine.....Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Petruchio.....BARTON HILL
In preparation—HUMPTY DUMPTY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
Last night but three of the favorite young prima donna,
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
THIS EVENING,
McFarland's charming opera,
JESSIE LEA—JESSIE LEA.
Miss Susan Galton as.....Jessie Lea
Concluding with a musical afterpiece.
SATURDAY—Last Night of Comic Opera.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE, WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
The return of Gus Williams. Continued Engagement of the Dashwoods. First week of the new ballet, THE FISHERMAN OF NAPLES. New attractions by the Stars. Every Evening and Saturday Afternoon.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13tf

RACES.

SUFFOLK PARK.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17,

At 3 P. M.

Purse and stake of $500; mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness. Good day and track.

J. Challis names b. g. PINE BOY.
J. Levitt black m. BLACKSTONE BELL.
William H. Doble g. m. DAISY.

1t WM. H. DOBLE, Proprietor.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That after the passage of this resolution the Chief Commissioner of Highways shall insert in all advertisements asking for proposals for the construction of branch sewers, that there will be no allowance made for rock excavations except by special contract.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Authorize the Tramwaying of Jessup street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to tramway Jessup street, from Fitzwater street to Catharine street; the cartway to be a single track, proportioned from each side alike.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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THE IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM PATTERN SHIRT, manufactory of RICHARD HAYRE, No. 58 N. SIXTH Street, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods in large variety. Spring Undershirts and Drawers; also Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, etc. 4 3 mwsf

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of
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They are also constantly receiving importations of
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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [illegible] market rates.

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5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rud

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869.

PEACE IN PARIS.

A CABLE despatch from Paris states that the city is now perfectly quiet, and that all signs of uneasiness or excitement have at last disappeared. The London *Times* regards this result as the only one that could reasonably have been anticipated, when the people appeared to be indifferent and the military force was immense. The disturbances which occurred a few days ago in the Montmartre district were certainly portentous, especially when the old revolutionary device of a barricade was resorted to by the leaders of the discontented. But they lacked organization, and, above all, opportunity; while the immense force at the command of the Imperial Government served to quell all attempts at a rising as fast as they were made. The people of Paris are ready to combat the empire with the ballot, as was shown by the votes polled at the recent elections for members of the Corps Legislatif. The bullet is a more formidable weapon, but like the sword, it is apt to rebound, and frequently inflicts a greater injury upon those who resort to it than is sustained by those at whom it is aimed. France has many grievances under the empire, but life is not made insupportable, although personal liberty is practically unknown. By all the ingenious devices in the use of which he has become so skilled, Louis Napoleon contrives to amuse the people of his capital. So long as he can continue to do this, and at the same time secure a nominal majority at the polls, his position is comparatively secure.

But this last requisite to security is fast disappearing. At the election for members of the Corps Legislatif held in 1863, the Government candidates polled 5,300,000 to 1,800,000 for the opposition. At the recent election the vote stood about 4,000,000 for the Government to nearly 3,500,000 for the opposition, giving the empire a majority of only 500,000. When we take into the account the vast patronage of the Government through the agency of the military and civil services, the actual majority of the unbiassed and impartial voters of the country was clearly against the imperial *regime*, and long before the next sextennial election the nominal Government majority will be swallowed up. Then France will doubtless again be in a revolutionary ferment. By resort to an adroit system of gerrymandering, the legislative districts have been so carved out as to practically disfranchise the opposition voters in all sections of the country except the large centres of population, like Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles. Although the Government majority was less than seven per cent. of the aggregate vote, the Imperial candidates returned number two hundred and thirteen, while the total of opposition candidates who have been successful is but seventy-seven, of whom thirty-five are classed as Radicals and forty-two as Independents. If the boundaries of the districts are to remain as at present, the chances are that at the next election the Government will be able to secure a clear majority in the popular branch of the Legislature, even though it should stand in a minority before the people. This result would be only less disastrous to the security of the Bonaparte dynasty than a round opposition majority in the Corps Legislatif.

But six years must elapse before the next general appeal to the people, and six years constitute a long period in the history of France. In the past, Paris has frequently decided the fate of the country. The Government, in the first election, held on the 30th of May, polled only 77,943 votes, while the opposition rolled up not less than 239,515. With the prevailing sentiment of the capital in this state, the death of the present Emperor would precipitate a crisis, and render the chances for a peaceful succession of his only son extremely doubtful.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

THE address delivered by Professor Allen to the Knights Templar at Horticultural Hall yesterday was not only appropriate and eloquent, but instructive, practical, and suggestive. Unlike many of the oratorical effusions on such occasions, it was not made up of mystical references to secret rites or obscure historical allusions, but it clearly set forth the avowed objects of the Order, and the duties which, in the opinion of the speaker, it should perform.

The Knights Templar are described to be a branch of the Masonic Order differing from the parent organization in several essential particulars. While men of every creed who acknowledge the existence of a Supreme Being may become Masons, none but Christians can unite with the Templar Knighthood. In the language of its exponent, "It professes to be not only a religious, but a Christian order; not only a Christian order, but the defender of Christianity."

It is, however, not denominational; all who believe in the Saviour are privileged to join its ranks; and the ministers and laity of all Christian sects are enabled within its folds to unite on a common platform, and to combine their energies in combating infidelity, immorality, and false theories. Professor Allen contends that the Order serves a useful purpose in breaking down the "partition walls of sect," in smoothing the "asperities of ecclesiastical controversies," in making "Christians move in solid phalanx to conquer the world for Christ," and in diffusing "a Christianity whose fruits shall be justice, honesty, and truth, humility in prosperity, fortitude in adversity, charity to the erring, consolation to the afflicted, protection to the poor pilgrims of the earth, deliverance to the oppressed, defense of the innocent, penitence for sin, faith in our Redeemer."

Knowing nothing of the mysteries of the Order, we are in no position to judge of its ability and disposition to achieve these ends; but Professor Allen has certainly done much to increase its popularity by imputing to it such aims, and he has forcibly and elegantly expressed grand ideas of what it should be.

He also made a suggestion that fell with peculiar force from his lips, on account of his long and creditable connection with leading educational institutions. He proposed that a great national Masonic University should be established by the Masonic Order, in which the higher branches of scientific, literary, and industrial education should be taught young men, and especially to the sons of Masons. He said that such a monument would be a greater honor to the Masonic Orders, and win more lasting fame, "than the grandest edifice which the mind of an operative Master Mason ever designed, or the hands of operative craftsmen erected."

In this practical, stirring age, when men live in the present and for the future, rather than in the past, the suggestions thrown out by Professor Allen in regard to the appropriate mission of the Templar Knighthood, and the devotion of the energies of Masonry to a lofty educational purpose, are well calculated to invest these Orders with increased attractions, and to impress many of their members with a desire to assume the new obligations he has so ably described.

THE ANTI-RITUAL CONVENTION.

A CONVENTION of clergymen and laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church who are opposed to ritualistic innovations will meet in Chicago to-day, to consider matters relative to the welfare of the Church, and especially whether some decided effort cannot be made to check the anti-Protestant tendencies of a portion of the clergy. It was hoped that the last General Convention would take some decided action with regard to the ritualistic movement; but to the disappointment of all true friends of the Episcopal Church, the convention evaded the question, refusing to meet the issue, and allowing it to remain in the same unsettled and unsatisfactory condition as before—a cause of trouble, contention, and strife. The call for the convention which meets to-day sets forth, in plain and decided terms, the causes of the disagreement, and the unprotestant character of the ritualistic utterances and teachings cannot be denied; indeed, many of the more advanced ritualists repudiate the name of "Protestant" altogether, and they advocate doctrines that were among those which produced the Reformation, and were expressly repudiated by those who threw off the yoke of the Church of Rome.

It is probable that the Protestant party in the Episcopal Church place too high an estimate on the influence and importance of the ritualists; but the existence of a body of men in the heart of a Protestant denomination who draw their religious ideas and practices from the dark ages will always be a source of trouble and discontent, and will ultimately lead to a dismemberment of the Church, unless something is done to check their performances and to define the rites, ceremonies, and belief of the Church in such a plain and unmistakable manner that there will be no excuse for mistaking their meaning.

There is one important consideration, however, which it behooves the members of the convention and all other anti-ritualists not to lose sight of. The ritualists—properly so called—are now few in number. However obstinately they may have insisted on carrying out their own views, they have never yet appeared as an aggressive and contentious party in the Church. They have contrived to throw on their opponents the onus of quarrelsomeness, bad temper, and violence; and the Low Church party, with all the right on its side, has consequently been placed at a disadvantage, and has secured for its opponents an amount of sympathy which they otherwise would not have obtained.

If the Chicago Convention expects to accomplish any real good, its deliberations must be conducted calmly, dispassionately, and in the most liberal Christian spirit. Otherwise, its only result will be to produce a schism in the Church and cause a scandal which will seriously damage Episcopalianism and bring the Christian religion into disrepute.

If the discussion of the important questions brought before it is conducted in a proper spirit, the convention can do much good, and its action and conclusions will be heartily endorsed by genuine Protestants everywhere.

If the matters under dispute, however, cannot be arranged to the satisfaction of all parties, it would perhaps be better that a separation should take place, and Episcopalians everywhere be called upon to declare their principles clearly and definitely, whether Protestant or otherwise. Such a disunion would be a matter of regret, but it would be far better than a continuation of the present scandalous squabble.

The Episcopal Church represents much of the wealth, intellect, and mental culture of the nation, and its responsibilities are proportionably great. It cannot be denied, however, that its influence has been seriously injured by the quarrels between the High and the Low Church parties, which, on many occasions, has been waged with a bitterness that is anything but in accordance with the spirit and principles of Christianity.

Just as the Presbyterians have succeeded in reconciling their differences, and effecting a union which will enable them to present an unbroken front in the great contest that the Church of Christ is called upon to wage unceasingly with the kingdom of sin, Satan, and death, it would be particularly unfortunate if a break in the Episcopal Church should take place.

One great cause, however, of the weakness, the want of influence, and the inherent difficulties of the Episcopal Church, is its arrogant position towards other denominations, and its assumption of a superiority which its performances in the spreading of Christianity cannot claim for it. It is true that a large number of Episcopalians repudiate such ideas of superiority, but it is also true that the Church, as a Church, holds them; and so long as it does deny the right of those outside of its communion to preach the gospel and administer the sacraments, refusing to affiliate with them in promoting the cause of Christianity, so long will it be unpopular with a great mass of the people, and unable to cope with any decided effect with the powers of sin and Satan.

The work which the Christian Church is called upon to perform is too important, and the wickedness in high places and low places is too great for Christians, whether clergymen or laymen, to be wasting their time and energies in pitiful squabbles about such silly subjects as ritualism, and in quarrels about denominational differences which have nothing to do with the principles of Christianity, and which ought to be decided wholly by individual preferences.

THE ADDRESS delivered at the Academy of Music by the Hon. Richard Vaux contained many mellifluous and grandiloquent sentences, but the meaning is so obscure to the uninitiated, that there seems to have been a peculiar propriety in the unpremeditated arrangement by which its delivery was accompanied with the incessant flapping of ladies' fans. The central point of his discourse was that the emotional should be governed by the ideal, and the fate of man, in his judgment, appears to depend mainly on the strictness with which this theory is adhered to. We give a paragraph which condenses some of his injunctions:—

"From these teachings the present age has yet much to learn. The real and the practical, with which now the semi-instructed mind is so absorbingly occupied, are derived, be it remembered, from that conjunction of the emotional with the intellectual from which alone comes the vitality of civilization. Separated, they are powerless for good; in union, it may be said that all things are possible with them. The error to be avoided is the higher law which it is the fashion to deify as the attribute of the emotions, and which is claimed to be infallible."

When man fully learns the lesson that he must govern his "emotional nature" by an "idealistic power," and meanwhile avoid the error of the "higher law," the ex-Mayor will probably be enabled to advance another proposition of equal importance and utility.

NOVA SCOTIA is in a very bad way. She is not well pleased with her enforced incorporation in the New Dominion, and stoutly refuses to regard her fate as a happy and enviable one. So widespread and outspoken is the discontent, that annexation to the United States is freely advocated not only in the public press of the province, but in the Legislature as well. A striking evidence of the state of public sentiment was afforded yesterday, at the prorogation of the Legislature. The Governor in his speech ventured to express a hope that the colony would continue loyal and attached to British institutions. This straw shows very conclusively the direction in which the wind is blowing.

TEXAS would seem to be about as pleasant a place to dwell in as is our sister city of New York. This is especially the case with regard to the revenue officers of the United States. A customs inspector was murdered a few days ago near Brownsville, the supposition being that the deed was committed by smugglers, to whom two other customs officials have fallen victims within a few months past. It would be a good thing if some of the surplus political population of the metropolis were to pack up their carpet-bags and journey thither, in search of the spoils of office.

"LET US HAVE PEACE!"—The tremendous uproar with which Boston has so long threatened the universe broke forth in all its intensity yesterday afternoon. Never since the foundations of the world were laid, "when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy," has there been such a musical hubbub. Boston doubtless enjoyed the noise immensely yesterday; but the chances are that before the week is over it will be clamoring, like the rest of the country, for peace.

THE GEORGIA SUPREME COURT has at last decided that negroes are eligible to office in that State. If this decision had been rendered a year ago, it would have been much better for Georgia. As the case stands, she will be required to commence the process of reconstruction over again, and to take a little more trouble than before of complying with the terms of the law to which she is amenable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 40,000 paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N PEIRSOL,
6 16 3t City Treasurer.

A GRAND FAIR AND FESTIVAL, FOR the benefit of the NORTH TENTH ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, will be held in CONCERT HALL, opening THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, and continuing during the week, day and evening. Beautiful Floral Decorations. Abundance of Seasonable Fruit. Choice Assortment of Domestic and Fancy Articles, at
REASONABLE PRICES.
A Band of Music will be in attendance. 6 16 4t*

$500 REWARD.—FIVE HUNDRED DOLlars reward will be paid for any information that will lead to the arrest, detection, and conviction of the person or persons that set on fire the Freight Depot of this Company on the night of April 28 last.
W. S. WILSON,
General Superintendent Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1869. 6 16 6t

TO INVESTORS.—LOANS ON REAL ESTATE in city of St. Louis, Mo., in sums of $500 and upwards, for three to five years. The security offered is always double or over, and interest 8 per cent. Principal and interest payable in Philadelphia.
They are called "deeds of trust," and offer better security than mortgages. They are regarded as a first-class investment. For information apply to
CHARLES B. KERN,
6 16 4t* No. 325 WALNUT Street.

CLOTHING.

ASCREAM
FROM THE BIG JUBILEE
AT BOSTON.

The Boston folks are full of jokes,
And fond of mighty noises;
They hold their monstrous JUBILEE
With twenty thousand voices.

Eleven hundred instruments;
Big fiddles, fifes, and cannon,
With kettle-drums and great bassoons,
And gongs to do the bangin'.

The dogs will bark from dawn till dark,
The bells will keep on ringing,
The organ scream, the people seem
To split their throats with singing.

And this, the song they'll roll along,
Joining in jolly chorus,
So clear and long, so loud and strong,
They'll shake the building o'er us:—

"We sing our song in clothes so strong,
"We folks with linen drills on;
"The reason why, for cash we buy
"Of ROCKHILL and of WILSON.

"At GREAT BROWN HALL the people a'l
"Find, cheap for cash, with pleasure,
"Coat, pants and vest, all of the best,
"On hand, or made to measure.'

Though the twenty thousand singers should crack their throats, and strain the buttons off of their coats, and each, in trying to sing his best, should split the seams of his Sunday vest: and though the men with the big bassoons should rend asunder their pantaloons; yet we are proud to be allowed to tell the crowd to hurry along, after screaming their song, and we'll fit them out, without a doubt, in Summer Clothes, so cool and nice, as every one knows, at the lowest price, at the place where the people love to call, the place known as the

Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

THE STAR.
THE LARGEST ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE.
No advantage taken of a want of knowledge of goods. FINE GOODS AT THE LOWEST RATES.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
PERRY & CO.,
5 19 mw2mrp No. 609 CHESNUT St., above Sixth.

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES
ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.
MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!
Please send for a catalogue to
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NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
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No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

REMOVAL.
MESSRS. KEELER & FENNEMORE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
NO. 5 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
Respectfully announce that on July 1, 1869, they will open to the public their new and splendid
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERIES,
No. 820 ARCH St., Philadelphia,
Where, with greatly increased facilities for transacting their business, under the firm of KEELER, SUDDARDS & FENNEMORE, they will be pleased to welcome all who may favor them with a call.
6 16 wfs2m4p

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alcoinated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 5

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 1p

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—The Society will meet at No. 914 CHESNUT Street on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8½ o'clock. Badges to be worn.
JOS. BLASCHECK,
6 11 Chairman Executive Committee.

E. G. WHITMAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED SUMMER CONFECTIONERY, for tourists, festivals, and picnics. Saleasrooms, No. 318 CHESNUT Street. 6 10 12t

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPErator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12½

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Spounge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 2mfw5

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHERS, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 48 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—
First. That by avoiding the profits and commissions imposed in the ordinary course of trade they save their customers at least 25 per cent.
Second. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control, using the best yarns and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.
Third. That having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.
A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street. 5 5 wsl y3n

CARD.

I will hold an immense Sale of first-class FURNITURE, exclusively of my own make, and fully warranted, at the large Auction Rooms of M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, on FRIDAY, June 18.

The Spring business having failed, and not wishing to discharge my workmen, I take this method of reducing my stock. As usual at my public sales, the goods will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without limitation or reserve. Being fully aware that the goods will sell low, I respectfully ask the attendance of purchasers, assuring them that they can rely on the quality of every article offered. Duplicates of the articles in the catalogue can be had at my Store at private sale.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
6 10 7t PHILADELPHIA.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4p

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB
HERRING'S PATENT
FRANKLINITE BANKER'S CHEST.

PERRYVILLE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RR., June 12, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.
From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.
That they failed is another evidence that your Banker's Chests are what you claim for them, Burglar-Proof.
Respectfully yours,
6 15 tf J. BALSBACK, Agent.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

BOARDMAN'S
SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY,
From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869.
Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28.
Round Trip, $3·00. 6 14 12t

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
THE PATENT ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SCREENS fit any window, and keep out
FLIES, MOSQUITOES, AND ALL OTHER INSECTS.
For sale No. 16 North SIXTH Street.
WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES of all kinds.
REPAIRING, ETC.
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
6 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George P. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 3mrp

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year, affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 2 1m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS
The undersigned, lately of New Jersey, has leased the WARM SPRINGS, situate at the base of Warriors' Ridge Mountain, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad station at Huntington, Huntingdon county, Pa.
Families and others seeking pleasure and comfort will find here a fine hotel with large airy rooms, an excellent table, beautiful forest with grand mountain scenery, elegant baths and bath-houses supplied from the clear crystal waters of the famous springs so efficacious in rheumatism, certain remedy for gout, etc.; billiard-table, bowling-alley, etc.; play-grounds for children in the beautiful grove; fine hunting and fishing grounds.
EXCURSION TICKETS
will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.
Hacks connecting with the railroad trains daily from Huntingdon to the Springs.
Persons remaining two months will be accommodated with boarding and use of baths at $8 per week. Fair reduction for children and servants.
JAMES MAULLS, Proprietor.
Huntingdon Warm Springs, June 10, 1869.
REFERENCES.
R. M. Slaymaker, La Pierre House.
Charles Duffy, Continental.
H. Kanaga, Girard House. 6 14 mwf 6t

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, MORGAN COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.—This celebrated Watering Place is only two and a-half miles from Sir John's Run Station, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. From June 15th to October 1st visitors will find coaches to convey them to the Springs. The improvements are extensive and elegant. Telegraph communications to all points. The Spout, Shower, Plunge, and Swimming Baths are unrivalled. Five hundred persons can be accommodated.
Terms—Three Dollars per day, $18 per week. Children and servants half price. Liberal deduction for the entire season.
Passengers leave Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at 8:15 A. M., 4 and 9:45 P. M., arriving at the Springs in five hours. For circulars, etc., address O. A. KIRKLAND, Gilmore House, Baltimore.
6 14 mwf 12t* JOHN T. TREGO, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Senta', Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at ..... 8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at ..... 4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL," BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday.
Terms moderate.
6 3 1m RIEGEL & SANDT, Proprietors.

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Mark Brooke will have a benefit this evening, when *Married Life, O'Flanigan and the Fairies*, and *Jonathan Bradford* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH the last three nights of the season are announced. This evening *All That Glitters Is Not Gold* and *Katharine and Petruchio* will be performed.

The pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* is in preparation as a summer piece.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Miss Susan Galton will appear this evening in the opera of *Jessie Lea*.

AT THE AMERICAN the new ballet of *The Fisherman of Naples* has proved a brilliant success. It will be given this evening, with other attractions.

THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE is now in process of reconstruction. The whole interior has been torn out, and it will be rebuilt upon a plan which, it is expected, will make it one of the handsomest theatres in the country. The lease of the establishment has been secured by Mrs. Garrettson, who will open it in the fall with a carefully selected company. Mr. George Vining Bowers, the popular comedian, has been engaged as stage manager.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received the following July magazines:—

Godey's Lady's Book is illustrated by a steel plate frontispiece entitled "The Wreck," a double page colored fashion plate, several designs by Mr. E. B. Bensell, patterns, diagrams, fashion cuts, etc. The literary contents are up to the usual standard, and present a variety of interesting reading matter.

The Lady's Friend has an attractive engraving entitled "My Native Land, farewell," and a large colored fashion plate displaying the latest modes of feminine attire. The stories, sketches, poetry, domestic receipts, and directions for needlework, embroidery, etc., combine the *utile* with the *dulce* in a manner that will gratify the lady readers.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A GOOD TURN is done our readers when we commend to them the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. The same judicious management is continued which has rendered it so popular in the past.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co's PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

BOWER'S SODA WATER.—Bower has already established a first-class reputation for the delicious soda water which he sells at his new store on Chesnut street, above Fourth. The carbonic acid gas is of the purest material, and the syrups are of the finest flavors.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND DEBILITY.—Of all the tonic preparations now in market we know of none equal to Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" for those who suffer either from over mental or physical exertion, resulting in loss of appetite and consequent debility. Sold by druggists.

YORK TRIES A SPHERICAL.—
In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
When Lee marched North to find his Waterloo,
Peace scatters blessings now with bounteous hand,
And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view;
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
To penetrate its iron skull in vain;
The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form
And feebly fails the sturdy shell to harm;
Now brawny arms aloft the sledges wield,
Dealing stout blows, to force the sides to yield;
The powerful sinews tire at last to swing:
The solid sledge, cracked like a worthless thing,
No more assails the impenetrable ball,
And MARVIN'S BURGLAR SAFE defies them all.

Of the above CHROME IRON SPHERICAL SAFES there are a few more left at MARVIN & CO.'S, No. 721 Chesnut street, Masonic Hall.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

GENERAL DEBILITY IS NATURE'S APPEAL FOR HELP.—Thousands of persons, without any specific ailment, are the victims of languor and lassitude. The unthinking are apt to confound this species of inertion with laziness, whereas it usually arises from a want of organic energy, for which the subjects of it are no more responsible than the near-sighted are for their defective vision. Such persons, although they may be free from pain, are as truly invalids, and as much in need of medical aid, as if they were tormented with the pangs of acute disease. They require a TONIC and ALTERATIVE that will rouse and regulate their torpid organizations. In cases of this kind, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS produce an immediate and most favorable effect. The debilitated and desponding valetudinarian, who feels as if he were but half alive, who shuns company, and has no relish either for business or pleasure, is *metamorphosed by a brief course of this most potent vegetable invigorant into a quite different being.* The change effected by the BITTERS, in his bodily and mental condition, is a surprise to himself and to his friends. He mopes no longer; the active principle of life, which seemed to have died out of him, is reawakened, and he feels like a new man. Remembering that debility is not only an affliction itself, but an *invitation to disease*, no time should be lost in recruiting the broken-down system with this choicest and most potent of all TONICS AND NERVINES.

☞ SOME PEOPLE DON'T KNOW
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ *Some people don't know* — *How cheap we sell*
☞ Me'ns and Boys' Clothing — *How cheap we sell*
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ Men's and Boys' Clothing — *Of Excellent Make*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*
☞ *And Beautiful Style.* — *Come and see it!*

☞ *NOTE THE FACT!*—*We take pride in having the largest assortment to select from that can be found in Philadelphia and the public may rest assured that our goods are superior to the ordinary class of Ready-Made Clothing, and every article we sell is RELIABLE in every respect.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ *NOTICE TO THE CLOTHING MEN OF THE CITY AND NEIGHBORING TOWNS.—We are just opening Linen Sacks, Dusters, and Alpaca Coats by the thousand, and have had them made up in beautiful style, expressly for our own sales. By reason of the large quantities we manufacture, we believe Tailors can do better in buying them of us than in making them up. They can always have them fresh, and just such sizes as sales require.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

BLUE,
OLIVE,
BEAR,
BLACK,

diagonal worsted for

SUMMER SUITS,

new in style and very beautiful, just the thing to wear at the

SEA SHORE.

Also, a full assortment of Side-band Drillings for

PANTALOONS,

At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

IT IS ALTOGETHER WRONG to trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt, and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MARRIED.

BEARDSLEY—SIMON.—On the 14th instant, by the Rev. L. A. K. Francis, Mr. AMZY A. BEARDSLEY to Miss EMMA T. SIMON, both of this city.

REDLES—SHEPPARD.—On June 7, in St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, Del., by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Lee, assisted by the Rev. George A. Latimer, Rev. G. A. REDLES, now of Wilmington, to Mrs. ISABELLA SHEPPARD, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

CONROW.—On the 14th instant, CHARLES CONROW, in the 22d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, at Lumberton, Burlington county, N. J., on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 10 o'clock train from Philadelphia at Hainesport.

FOY.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARGARET FOY, relict of the late Michael Foy, aged 55 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1535 Pine street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral service at St. John's Church. Interment at St. Mary's Church, Fourth street.

HARRIS.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. RACHEL HARRIS, in the 76th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 313 Buttonwood street, on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at 7 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Baptist Church at Montgomeryville, at 8 o'clock A. M.

MINSTER.—On the 15th instant, LIZZIE S., wife of George D. Minster, and daughter of the late Casper H. Horn, in the 23d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1848 Perkiomen street, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. 2

PURCELL.—At Lancaster, on the 14th instant, JAMES PURCELL, in the 52d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, P. McEvoy, Lancaster, on Thursday, the 17th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SHERRERD.—On the 13th instant, WILLIAM D. SHERRERD, in the 54th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 278 S. Third street, on Thursday afternoon next at 4 o'clock, to which his relatives and friends are invited. Interment at the Woodlands.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

NEW MUSIC.

$1·25 NEW MUSIC ALBUMS. $1·25

A FEW LEFT.
Reduced to One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.
SOLD AT
J. E. GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

Containing FIFTY PIECES OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, worth fifteen dollars, bound in morocco, and handsomely gilded, binding alone worth ten dollars. Reduced to $1·25. A few left only at
J. E. GOULD'S,
6 7 mwf6trp No. 923 CHESNUT St., Philada.

THE
AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE
AND
SEWING MACHINE

Is unquestionably superior to all others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY, EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
6 16 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Plaid and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Plaid Swiss Muslins and Plaid Organdies.
Shirred Muslins and Tucked Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins and India Twilled Long Cloths.
Piques, Piques, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Linen Towels, Napkins, and Doylies.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Russia and American Crash, etc.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Bar Netting, by the piece or yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silk, cheap.
Cheap lot of mixed Dress Goods, 25, 37½, 45c.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
Shirting Percales, yard wide, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves
Gents' Summer Underwear, very cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Linen Fans, Japanese Fans, Autograph Fans, and Silk Fans.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, etc. etc.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, and Marseilles Trimmings. [4 3 swf

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS! THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

AND NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW BARNSLEY LINENS.
BEST BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, all widths, at bargain prices.
TAYLOR & CO.'S BARNSLEY DAMASKS, 7-4, 8-4, and 9-4 wide, from $1·37½ up.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE POWER-LOOM NAPKINS,
Made specially for us, at $2·75 and $3·00 per dozen.
Our customers who have been waiting for these very durable Napkins can now get them at either of our stores. 2 20 wfm3

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Offers his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.
ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

ORGANDIES! ORGANDIES!
LAWNS! LAWNS!
Fine French Organdies.
Fine French Lawns.
Fine Brown Lawns.
Dark Ground Lawns.
American Lawns, 18½ and 20 cents.
American Lawns, 25 cents.
Light Ground Lawns with Blue Spot.
Now is the time to purchase Lawns.
A full assortment at
STOKES & WOOD'S.
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 3 ws PHILADELPHIA

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 19 2m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.

W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW,
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth3mrp

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 tfrp

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

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JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WILLIAM E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

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E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.
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Hon. WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life, an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible. [3 8 wsrp

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

FURNITURE.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture & Upholstering Warerooms
TO
NO. 1127 CHESNUT STREET,
3 10 wfm6mrp GIRARD ROW.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o
Spring and Summer Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MEDICAL.

GUILFORD SPRING WATER
NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
A descriptive pamphlet of the Spring, its cures, and the analysis of the water, can be procured gratis of the
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
No. 1412 WALNUT Street.
Also for sale by CHAS. ELLIS, SON & CO., No. 1000 MARKET Street.
W. WALTER MULLEN, Chesnut Hill.
FREDERICK BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.
JAMES T. SHINN, BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.
O. S. HUBBELL, No. 1400 CHESNUT Street.
PECK & CO., No. 1228 CHESNUT Street.
A. B. TAALOR, No. 1015 CHESNUT St. 4 21sw3mrp

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,
2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw1 PHILADELPHIA.

ECONOMICAL

Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Providence, R. I.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President. C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President. WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretar
HON. ELIZUR WRIGHT, ACTUARY.

Among the Directors, all of whom are men of tried ability as financiers, are
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Taken Same as Government Coupons.

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LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
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No. 19 South THIRD Street.
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

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Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
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THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
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Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

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HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
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Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
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Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

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This celebrated Cement is used upon all the public buildings at Washington, D. C., and has been analyzed by Dr. Henry Ernl, late Consulting Chemist at the Department of Agriculture, who pronounces it equal to the best Roman Cement. It has been known and used at the South since 1830, and every lock on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, from Cumberland to Alexandria bears testimony to its merits.
Builders and Contractors generally are invited to subject it to the severest tests. 6 9 wsstrp

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JAPAN.

A Wrestling Match—The Champions.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

KOBE, Japan, April 13.—On Sunday, the day after our arrival, the Governor sent an invitation to the American vessels to attend a wrestling match the following day:—

In a large vacant lot near the Governor's palace, at Osaca, was a sort of raised circus ring, covered by a shed, the pillars of which were wrapped in red and white paper, spirally arranged, like a barber's pole. At a little distance on one side, was another elevated stand, which appeared to be the place of honor, since I saw there the American Consul and Dr. H. among a great crowd of Japanese officials. In front of, and between these and the ring, were a number of chairs, also occupied by Japanese officers. Finding that we were late, and that all the seats were occupied already, we selected a standing place and prepared to view the performances at ease.

A JAPANESE GOVERNOR.

Presently approached no less a person than Ito, the Governor himself, shook hands with us all, addressed us in excellent English, made a lot of Facanins get out of their chairs and bring them to us, sent for tables, sherry, champagne, and cigars, and sat down by and entertained us during the three hours which we stayed. He was as courteous a gentleman as I have ever met.

Ito was once Prince Satsuma's servant, and went to England some time ago in a sailing vessel. There he learned English quite well, and by his talents and application has since risen to his present position. Such advancement is rare in Japan, where occupations descend from father to son, and the son of a servant will surely remain a servant to the end of his generation, unless his extraordinary talents and extraordinary opportunities for exhibiting them enable him to rise.

WRESTLING MATCH.

The performances themselves are very odd to a stranger. The ring, which is raised to about the level of the eye of a man sitting in a chair, is made of fine sand. An officer, provided with a fan of a peculiar shape, presides over the contests, and places the combatants, giving the signal of attack by turning his fan over and urging them on with shouts and cries. The wrestlers are seated in two parties, one on either side of the raised platform, and before a match, a fellow with a fan in his hand comes up from one side, squats down, opens his fan, and cries, with every evidence of internal pressure, in a high singing voice, the name of the wrestler on his side. A like performance is gone through with from the other side, and then the heralds salute with their fans and retire. The combatants enter the lists together, stop at the outer edge and salute, while the master of ceremonies proclaims their names again. They then pick up a little sand and throw it into the air, raise their hands and get off a little prayer, and each goes to his own corner and takes a mouthful of water, which he atomizes by some legerdemain, and spirts all over himself.

By the water ladle hangs a little basket of salt, a few particles of which he sprinkles on the ground, and begins to snort and bellow like a bull, to stamp around the inclosure, and to try the suppleness of his muscles in various ways. He is clad only in a very long blue scarf, which passes around his waist several times, and subserves such decency as Japanese morality requires. After more than a sufficiency of these performances, the opponents finally squat opposite each other in the middle of the arena, looking as unconcerned as they can the while. Presently one pushes the other over on his back, and to show there is no ill-feeling, brushes the sand from his bare limbs as he rises. This is a false start, so the entire programme of drinking, salt sprinkling, bellowing, etc., has to be gone through with again, perhaps several times over, but finally the contest begins, and during the time it lasts is sufficiently interesting.

But it only lasts about five seconds, at the end of which one is thrown out of the ring, and retires defeated, while the other squats at his end of the ring and raises his right arm, while his name is intoned again by the master of ceremonies.

THE CHAMPION OF JAPAN.

The Governor explained to me that the poorest wrestlers came first, and the quality of the contests would improve as the exhibition proceeded. So, after looking on awhile, we went to see the second strongest man in Japan—an immensely fat fellow, with a big belly and great dewlaps hanging from his jaws. He took a great fancy to my cane, and asked me if I thought it would support his weight. I did not think it would. From him we went to see the champion, Fi-ma-ku, who is the strongest man in Japan. He was a tall fellow, heavily built, weighing, I should think, about three hundred and fifty pounds, with a deep bass voice, great dignity of manner, and a peculiarly rich, fruity laugh. After seeing his points and talking to him for awhile, we went back to the lists, where the contests were taking a new character, the winner in each fight holding the ring against all comers until defeated.

After these there was a solemn procession of little boys, gorgeously dressed in aprons which were heavily bordered with gold lace. These went through a variety of gyrations and motions, meaning I don't know what. Then followed older men, who went through similar performances, and finally the magnificent Fi-ma-ku himself, preceded by a herald, who bore the emblem of championship, a beautiful sword, heavily crusted with gold, and followed by a numerous retinue. He wore also an apron much more gorgeous and much more heavily crusted with gold lace than the others, and challenged any five men in Japan to attack him at once. The challenge not being accepted, he snorted and stamped around for a while, and retired without wrestling. The No. 2, however, wrestled and threw his adversary, a large and very tall man, and it was most surprising to behold the amazing celerity with which that great corporation bobbed around the ring. So the performance was finished.

Oldest Semitic Code of Laws.

The following letter, dated at Oxford, May 21, appears in the London *Athenæum*:—

"Outside the small band of Assyrian students, few know that we possess fragments of an ancient Semitic Code of Laws older than the Mosaic legislation or the earliest literature of India. A portion of these fragments will be found in the second volume of the "Inscriptions of Western Asia," page 10; the rest still await publication. The Code is written in Assyrian and Accadian—the primitive language of Chaldea, which represents a stage of growth in the Turanian family of speech out of which the Ugrian, Mongolian and Euskarian branches have respectively developed. On this account it has been held to be a product of Accadian legislation, and not to belong to the Semites at all. I have been led, however, to take a different view of the matter, from the facts, (1) that the Semitic *mana* is used in the Accadian text, and (2) that the Assyrian is of a very archaic character—*atta*, for instance, being used for both the masculine and the feminine singular of the first personal pronoun. I believe the laws, therefore, to be the work of the Semitic conquerors of Assyria, dating from a remote period of their history. As written at a time when the conquered aboriginals still retained their language, the Code is bi-lingual, like the later inscriptions of Achæmenian and Sassanian kings. The following is a translation of the fragments yet published. I have italicized all words whose meaning may be considered doubtful:—

"I. (1) A penalty. If a wife say to her husband, 'Thou art not my husband,' she shall be plunged into the river. (2) A penalty. If a husband say to his wife, 'Thou art not my wife,' he shall pay two-thirds of a maneh of silver. (3) A penalty. If a master maltreat (his) slave, put him to death, mutilate, beat, cruelly oppress, or do him violence, his hand that (so) offends shall measure out two-thirds of a bushel of corn.

"II. (1) If a man's issue sin and conspire with his enemies, he shall expel him from (his) house. (2) In every case, should a man put his son in possession, he shall not settle him (therein) (?). (3) For the future a man shall buy (his) *grave* in (his) estate. (4) A man shall have his *grave* in his own ground.

"Here the Assyrian transcript is broken off, and our knowledge of Accadian does not permit a connected translation of the remaining text.

"(7) His father and his mother . . . . (10) A woman possesses *whatever she has built*. (11) In every case for the future. (12) A penalty. If a son say to his father, 'Thou art not my father,' he shall make unto him *restitution* . . . and shall pay unto him a sum of silver. (13) A penalty. If a son say to his mother, 'Thou art not my mother,' he shall . . . . and shall be expelled from the house. (14) A penalty. If a father say to his son, 'Thou art not my son, ...

"Mutilated as these fragments are, they will still be of interest and value to the student of jurisprudence. Much light may be thrown by them upon many obscure problems of early law; the patriarchal relation, the position of women and slaves, the scale of punishments, and other questions, an adequate discussion of which would far exceed the limits of a letter. A. H. SAYCE."

Death of a Descendant of King Philip.

Quite a remarkable man, in many respects, recently died in Albion, Michigan. This was Mr. Jonathan Mingo, who was born about 1792, on Montauk Point, Long Island. He belonged to the Narragansett tribe, and was a lineal descendent of King Philip; and at the time of his death had in his possession the powder horn which was taken from the body of that noted Indian chief when the latter was killed by one of Captain Church's men, at Mount Hope, in 1676. When he was about six years of age his father was killed by falling into a well, leaving a wife and six children. Soon afterwards a man by the name of Ketchum came from Huntington, about one hundred miles distant, and wanted Jonethan and an elder sister to go with him. Though very much afraid of all white men, he was persuaded by his mother to get into the wagon with his sister and ride. On the way he became alarmed, jumped out, and tried to escape, but was pursued, caught, and tied to the wagon, and so taken to Mr. Ketchum's home, with whom he lived in the direst slavery until he was twenty-one years old, and was then sent off with neither education, money, nor decent clothing. When about sixteen, he attended a camp meeting, and while standing outside of the tents, he heard the minister who was preaching say that "Jesus Christ died for all, the poor as well as the rich, for little children, though they may be ragged and barefooted." This was strange news for the poor Indian boy, who was himself ragged and barefooted. He accepted the offer, and became an honest Christian from that day on. When he returned home his master flogged him severely, and tried to cause him to abandon his religion by taking away his food. But he "preferred to enjoy the peace of God, even if he should be starved and flogged every day for it." When he joined the church (Methodist), he requested to have recorded opposite his name, "for life;" and when visiting the place a year or two since, he looked up the old record, and found it written there. For more than sixty years he was sedulously true to that record. In his last hours he said he had "looked over the accounts and all was balanced;" was "all packed up and ready to go," when the Heavenly Father should call for him. Mr. Mingo had lived in Albion about ten years, and was well known and highly esteemed. He leaves a wife, daughter, and three sons, two having fallen in the Union army during the recent war.

RAILROADS.

Their Relative Cost.

The completion of the Pacific Railroad has induced a writer, who has had full access to railroad statistics, to compile some statements, which will be read with interest, respecting the relative cost of the construction of railroads in our country compared with other parts of the world. Whether these statistics are in every way trustworthy is not stated; but it is to be presumed that, having been derived from official documents, they will at least approximate to the truth, with as great a degree of accuracy as can be easily attained.

The total length of railwayss in the world is 109,177 miles; the entire cost has been $10,829,751,982. The United States have 42,247 miles; Great Britain, 14,247; France, 9934; Russia, 4317; Prussia, 5926; Italy, 4109; Austria, 4429; South Germany, 2681; Spain, 3429; Belgium, 1703, and the North German States, 1311. British India has 4092, and the Canadian dominions 1348. No other lands exceed 1000 miles.

The distribution of railway to the area of territory and the ratio of population is sufficiently curious, but we have not space for the comparison. The cost of construction was greatest in Great Britain, and next greatest with us. She has laid out $2,511,-314,435; our expenditure has been $1,864,-519,313. France is next, $1,576,665,892; and then the tables show no more billions. Prussia has spent $747,689,346, and Russia, $724,300,274; Belgium, $182,198,861. The relative cost is greatest in Brazil, where a mile of railroad costs on an average $201,-157, against $176,260 in Great Britain; $158,714 in France; $97,201 in Holland; $57,114 in Denmark; and $44,255 in the United States. This is a wonderful disparity, and is more remarkable from the fact that labor is cheaper everywhere else than in the United States; but then the roads of other countries are better built and better furnished. The course of time and of events will necessarily increase the extent of our railway system, but taking all things into consideration, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the present facts in our history, and the Pacific Railroad is in itself a whole system, for it will involve almost endless ramifications.

—A Western paper runs two religious columns, conducted respectively by Episcopalian and Romanist clergymen.

BURIED ALIVE.

A New Orleans Horror.

The people of New Orleans were, on Friday last, startled by a report that a young lady had been buried alive. The *Picayune* says:—The young lady, upon returning from early mass on a Sunday morning, was suddenly taken ill of disease of the heart, and, as was supposed at the time, was suffocated to death, owing to her unusual fleshiness. A physician, her own uncle, had attended her in her last moments, and pronounced her dead.

The death of this young lady in the bloom of life (at the age of twenty) caused much sympathy in the neighborhood, and her funeral, which took place in the evening of the day of her death, attracted a large concourse of people. She had died about 1 o'clock in the morning, and the funeral occurred at 5 in the evening.

The report goes on to say, that on that same evening the sexton of the graveyard, having some business to attend to in town, left his son, of mature age, in charge of the keys, with the instruction to close the gates at the usual hour, after making his round through the cemetery, in order that no visitor might be accidentally confined inside. About dusk the sexton's son, while going his round, passing near the tomb in which the young lady had been buried scarcely an hour before, heard low and heart-rending moanings coming from behind the marble slab. Losing his self-possession, and overcome with fear, he hurriedly left the scene, and closing the main gate of the cemetery, went home, and it was not until morning that he related the circumstance to his horror-stricken family. Information of the facts was immediately sent to the bereaved family of the deceased, and workmen were soon engaged in opening the tomb and breaking open the coffin enclosing the remains of the young lady.

The spectacle was too horrible to describe. Her face and body were in a terrible state of distortion, her hair torn from the roots.

In the terrible convulsions which had preceded her death, she had literally harrowed her beautiful face with her nails, and her clenched fists in contact with her foaming lips showed the traces of her teeth. It is unnecessary to say that life was entirely extinct.

We will not relate the terrible impression which this awful circumstance produced on the minds of those present, for it can be more readily imagined than described. The coffin and tomb were closed once more, this time forever, upon the victim of fortune; and the story went out, but indefinitely, as we have already remarked.

—The new Protestant church at Madrid will seat 900, and more than that number attend every Sabbath.

—The Unitarian Church in New Bedford has voted to dispense with the bread and wine in communion.

—General Howard has called Dr. Torsey, of Kent's Hill, Me., to the Presidency of Howard University.

—Father Secchi, the celebrated Roman astronomer, is bringing out a new volume embracing the result of his recent astronomical observation.

—There have been three Popes besides Pius IX who have celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their first mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.
12§

HIBERNIA SOCIETY.—A QUARTERLY meeting of the Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant, at 7½ o'clock at GREEN'S, No. 731 CHESNUT Street.
6 14 4t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

IMPORTED CIGARS A SPECIALTY.—Gentlemen about laying in their summer supply of Cigars or Smoking Tobacco will find my stock complete with all the choice brands, and at prices that cannot fail to please. McCARAHER'S,
6 12 7t* SEVENTEENTH and LOCUST Streets.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869.
MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 10 3w City Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. (FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 21.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT.
The Canal of the Company is 165 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes.
Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 9 19§ Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

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Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
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M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

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ALPHABETICAL
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NEW TESTAMENT.
A useful and necessary help in the study of the Scriptures, and in the preparation of Sunday-school lessons. Prices, 25, 40, and 50 cents.
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PORTER & COATES,
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Marble Building, adjoining the Continental.
Our new and elegant [3 22mwf§r
ART GALLERY
Now open, with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, and ENGRAVINGS in the city.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
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ASSASSINATION.

Particulars of the Murder of Colonel Crane by the Hon. E. M. Yerger.

From a correspondent who was sent to ascertain all the details of this tragedy, which occurred on the 9th inst. in Jackson, Miss., we receive the following account:—

Yesterday Colonel Joseph C. Crane, U. S. A., recently appointed Mayor of this city by General Ames, was assassinated on the street by the Hon. Ed. M. Yerger. The circumstance which led to the perpetration of this most atrocious deed was the refusal on the part of Mr. Yerger to pay his taxes. He had been notified several times, and on each occasion denied the authority of the Mayor to collect, so Mayor Crane issued a warrant of distress and levied on his piano, which was to be sold at public auction on the 16th to satisfy the amount of said taxes. Mr. Yerger was in Memphis when the property was seized, and on being informed immediately came to Jackson, and meeting Colonel Crane on the street, said, "I want a settlement of that tax business." The Mayor replied, "This is no place to talk of that matter; come to my office." Mr. Yerger took no notice of this, but annoyed the Mayor considerably by forcibly thrusting himself in front of him. Mayor Crane stopped and said to Mr. Yerger: "I respect you as a gentleman, and do not desire to have an altercation on the street; I am unarmed, and desire to pass on." Whereupon Yerger pushed Colonel Crane in the back, and said, "You Yankee —— ——, you shan't strike me." Colonel Crane turned to Yerger and said, "Enough of this," when Yerger immediately drew his bowie knife and plunged it into the breast of the Mayor, repeating the blow five times. Colonel Crane tried at first to ward off the blows, but soon fell to the ground without uttering a word, and expired. Yerger made no attempt to escape, nor did the citizens use any means to arrest him, although the street was filled with people at the time. He walked to his residence, followed by a crowd of excited negroes, who would have lynched him had the slightest suggestion been made. A squad of infantry succeeded in arresting him, and conveyed him to the camp, where he was placed in irons. On his way to the camp he desired to hire a hack, but General Granger informed him that the soldiers were walking, and he must walk with them. He also objected to being placed in the guard-house, but General Granger was inexorable, and the haughty Southron was compelled to yield.

The Coroner held an inquest over the body, and, after examining a large number of witnesses, gave a verdict of murder. Yerger will probably be tried by a military commission.

During the war he served upon the staff of General Breckinridge, with the rank of Colonel, but was not especially distinguished for any deed of daring. He has a great reputation as a duellist and braggart, is possessed of commanding personal presence, and is possibly one of the finest representatives of the real Simon pure Southern aristocracy. He lives in princely style, pays no debts, and is recognized as a blatant, unrepentant, unreconstructed Rebel.

Colonel Joseph C. Crane was a member of the staff of General Ames, a man of extraordinary physique, very commanding, and decidedly prepossessing. His great sense of justice wrung admiration even from those differing from him in politics. He was a staunch, uncompromising Republican, fearless, and scorned to carry concealed weapons, depending wholly upon his personal standing for protection. Mrs. Crane, while looking at the inanimate form of her husband, said to General Ames, with all the earnestness of her woman's soul, "General, slavery murdered my husband, and I do hope that you will reconstruct this State upon pure Republican principles." Mrs. Crane immediately left for the North, accompanied by Mrs. Jeffords, wife of Judge Jeffords, of the High Court of Errors and Appeals. The body of Colonel Crane will follow to-day, for his home at Dayton, Ohio.

The city has been placed in charge of the military to prevent any outbreak, which at one time seemed inevitable. A meeting of citizens was held in the Senate Chamber soon after the murder, and resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted. The better class of the Southern people regret the occurrence, while another class are loud in their praise of Mr. Yerger's murderous work. The Union men are filled with horror, and denounce the deed as an assault aimed at the citadel of loyalty. Several have draped their houses in mourning, and many flags are flying at half-mast.

ITALY.

What Unity Has Done for its Commerce.

A writer in *Macmillan's Magazine* says:—Statistics are unsatisfactory evidences at the best, and in the case of Italy they are singularly unreliable. In many of the States there were no trustworthy trade-returns issued; and such returns as there were have not been collected in such a form as to facilitate any comparison between the commercial development of old and new Italy.

The last census was taken in 1861, and therefore it is impossible to say to what extent the population has increased since the unification of the country. It is, however, known that all the great towns have had a large influx of inhabitants. With respect to the exports and imports, there is no doubt about the increase having been very large, though how large it is not easy to ascertain. In 1866, notwithstanding the injury that the war inflicted on all kinds of commerce, the imports of Italy amounted to thirty-one millions sterling in value, the exports to eighteen millions. Some idea of the character of the foreign trade of Italy may be given by the following account of the chief exports and imports for 1868, published in a recent number of the *Correspondance Italienne:*

	EXPORTS. *Francs.*	IMPORTS. *Francs.*
Breadstuffs	37,000,000	98,000,000
Wines and Oil	126,000,000	37,000,000
Fruits	58,000,000	3,000,000
Flax and Linen	32,000,000	19,000,000
Silk	177,000,000	130,000,000
Iron	9,000,000	50,000,000
Glass	1,000,000	8,000,000

These figures are insignificant, if we compare them with those of English, or German, or French commerce; but they are important, if we consider the almost total stagnation of trade in Southern Italy previous to the revolution. And for my own part I entertain much doubt whether Italy is likely to become a great centre of commerce for many years to come. It is the fashion to talk of the inexhaustible natural resources of the Peninsula, but I have never been able to see much proof of their existence. An immense proportion of the superficial area of the country consists of steep mountain-sides, on which there is next to no vegetation. With improved means of internal communication, and a better system of agriculture, Italy might produce much larger supplies of corn, and wine, and oil, and cattle, than she does at present; but then, with the increase of her production of these articles, her consumption is sure to increase also. And in the supply of the foreign market, I cannot but think that other nations are likely to compete with her on more than equal terms. I own, too, pending positive proof to the contrary, I feel skeptical as to Italy developing manufactures to any great extent. Not to dwell on the absence of coal and the lack of capital, I fancy the genius of the nation is not suited for factory life.

CURIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

What is Enamelling?

The New York *Sunday Mercury* says:—

The enamelling of female faces and busts is now a branch of masculine business, and is quite lucrative. A chiropodist on Broadway devotes a good deal of time and attention to this line of trade, while a man called Sausson imitates his example. The process of this enamelling is somewhat curious. The belle who would enamelling go is first examined with a microscope, and any rough hairs or fuzz which exists upon the cheeks or bust is at once removed with liniment, or plaster, medicated soap, or scissors, or tweezers even. Being thus prepared, the cheeks or bust are coated with a fine enamel, which is composed of arsenic, or white lead, or other ingredients made into a semi-paste and pleasantly scented. An ordinary coating of enamel will endure for a day or two; but to render the operation of any permanent effect, the coating process has to be repeated twice a week for varying periods, according to circumstances, and the circumstances of its owner. The pencilling of the eyebrows, so as to render the contrast between them and the whitened face more striking, is sometimes included in the enamelling process; while the eyebrow is also trimmed or shaven, just as the moustache in a man.

It costs a good deal of money to be well enamelled. The prices of enamelling vary, but the average price list of the various stages is about as follows:—For enamelling the face to last once or twice, from $10 to $15; for enamelling face and bust temporarily, from $15 to $25; for enamelling the face to endure one or two weeks, from $15 to $25; for enamelling the face and bust to last about the same period, from $25 to $35; for permanently (this is for six months) keeping the face in a well-enamelled condition, from $200 to $350; and for keeping the face and bust both in the same pleasing state, from $400 to $600. So that from its very cost alone, enamelling should become fashionable.

A married belle of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, two married belles of the Metropolitan Hotel, a well-known actress, and three or four prominent young ladies of Madison avenue, are, at the present date, the most enamelled of the darlings of society; but the fashion is extending. In due time enamelling will be cheapened, and at last doubtless there will be enamellists not only on Broadway, but on the Bowery.

What They are Made of.

The same journal also says:—

Regular false calves are manufactured and sold in extensive demand; the said false calves being composed of lamb's and other wool woven into the material of merino leggings, just like a pair of masculine drawers; sometimes bran is used, and in all cases the imitation is very artistic and perfect.

In Merrie England good false calves can be procured for about thirty shillings—one pound and a half; and in New York a good article can be procured for from seven to eight dollars, warranted to look in all respects like a natural limb, and oftentimes much better. At one theatre in this city, twenty-three pairs of false calves are used; in another, about twenty-seven; and in another, eighteen.

Uses of Marrow.

The French Academy of Sciences has received an interesting communication from Dr. Neumann, on the physiological action of marrow in the animal economy. In his opinion, this substance contained in bones plays an important part in the production of blood, and red cellules are constantly being formed in it. He remarks that when the elements of the red marrow of bones are examined in the human frame and in that of the rabbit, one always finds red blood cells, each containing a nucleus, clearly distinguishable by their yellowish hue, and by a more homogeneous consistency, from the other numerous cells resembling corpuscles of lymph, which he considers to be partly colorless blood cells and partly others of the medullary tissue. Some of the former have a simple nucleus, the outline of which is well determined; others contain one divided in several parts not so clearly defined; and in some the nucleus seems to have disappeared altogether. The latter constitute a transition between the embryonary and the blood cells. In order to ascertain whether this transition from the lymphatic to the red cells is effected in the vessels or otherwise, the author of the paper has endeavored to separate these vessels from their ordinary contents, and has thus found that the transition forms described originate in the c[illegible] which f[illegible] cording[illegible] less ele[illegible] the ms[illegible] fore, th[illegible] row re[illegible] ment from which new [illegible] being constantly formed, in order to replace the elements of the blood which are being constantly destroyed, either by physiological or by pathological action.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, APPLIANCES, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14, 1869.

Will be offered at public sale in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d instant, at 10 A. M., at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Stores, Dressings, and other property belonging to the Medical Department of the United States army. Among the articles to be offered at auction will be embraced the following:—Alcohol, 850 gallons; Simple Cerate, 1200 pounds; Chloroform, 500 pounds; Powdered Opium, 240 pounds, Tinct. of Opium, 450 pounds; Sulphate of Quinia, 1000 ounces; Camphor, 150 pounds; a valuable assortment of Fluid Extracts, altogether, nearly 150 lots of Medicines, prepared by some of the best establishments in the country. Also, 10,000 pounds Beef Extract; 2000 pounds Candles; 5000 pounds Condensed Milk; Gelatine, adhesive and Isinglass Plasters in large quantities; 2000 Gutta Percha Bed Covers, new; Gutta Percha Cloth; Patent and Picked Lint, Roller Bandages, Feeding Cups, Graduate Measures, Mortars, W. W., Scales, Prescription and Shop, Dressed Sheep-skins, Spatulas, Spirit Lamps, Turned Wood Pill Boxes, Pill Machines and Tiles; Vials, 2500 dozen. Also, 3000 Brown Linen Mosquito Nets, Single, in original boxes.

Particulars in Catalogues.

Terms—CASH, IN GOVERNMENT FUNDS ONLY; 25 per cent. required as a deposit at time of sale.

All purchases to be removed in five days, and no errors corrected after removal of the goods.

6 16 6t CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Col. U. S. A.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, SUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
THE
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, APRIL 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7 30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6 30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8 15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7 30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8 15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6 25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8 40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6 40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7 30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10 15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5 15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2 45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6 45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4 10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation about 6 30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9 15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8 15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4 25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7 30 A. M., 12 45 and 4 30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6 10 A. M., 1 00 and 5 45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. trains for Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8 15 A. M. and 1 00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1 59 and 10 10 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3 50 and 5 50 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7 31 A. M., and 12 50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12 30 and 5 00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8 10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6 45 and 11 30 A. M., and 6 40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8 35 A. M., and 2 15 and 4 35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12 15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 40 A. M. and 5 35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·22, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7¾, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·20, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows,—

Way Mail Train at 8 30 A. M (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12 00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington

Leave Philadelphia at 11 00 A M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7 00 P M. The 5 00 P M Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6 30 and 8·10 A. M., 1 30, 4 15, and 7 00 P. M. The 8·10 A M Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7 25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7 00 A. M., and 4 30 P. M.

The 7 00 A M Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1 00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5 40 A M., 9 25 A. M., and 4 20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6 30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

[illegible] Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6·45 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 3·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 A. M., 2·10, 4·45, and 8·25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·55 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·20, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 4·35, 6·45, and 9·35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—
Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.
LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street,
8·00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12·13 M.
3·15 P. M., passenger, due at 7 20 P. M.
LEAVE CAPE MAY,
6 50 A. M., morning mail, due at 10·07 A. M.
1·00 P. M., passenger, due at 5·37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5·10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on H. and D. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 16 6 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
[illegible]endent.

[illegible]LINES.—[illegible] and intermediate [illegible] A. M. and [illegible]tations, at [illegible] A. M., 3 30 and 6 P M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

6 11 WM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
AND
No

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FORFEITED TOBACCO AND CIGARS.—The United States Marshal is frequently called upon to dispose of tobacco and cigars which have been forfeited to the Government by infractions of the Internal Revenue laws, and in view of this fact, the following decision by Commissioner Delano is of general interest:—

In the absence of any provision of law requiring tobacco, snuff, or cigars, and sold by order of the Court, or under process of distraint, to be sold subject to tax, it is the opinion of the Commissioner that all such goods must be sold free of tax; that is to say, if the Government offers for sale tobacco, snuff, or cigars, which are liable to be stamped, but which at the time of sale have no such stamps affixed, then it becomes the duty of the Government, and not of the purchaser of the goods, to affix the stamps.

If the goods are not liable to stamps at the time of sale, but may become liable at some future time, as in the case of plug tobacco, which will have to be stamped on and after July 1, before being sold, or offered for sale, then the goods are sold subject to the contingency, and the purchaser having the goods on hand on and after that date would be required to affix stamps before selling, or offering the goods for sale. All smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff, and all cigars in the hands of dealers, or other persons, must now be stamped before they can be delivered to a purchaser.

As the law has provided no means for furnishing United States Marshals with stamps to be affixed to tobacco, etc., which he sells by order of the Court, the Marshal must place his brand upon the goods so sold by him and give the purchaser a certificate setting forth the circumstances of the sale, with the description of the kind and quantity of the goods, and such other facts as will enable the purchaser to identify the goods if they should ever after be called in question for want of proper stamps or any other informality in respect to packages, labels, caution notices, etc.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Kerr, at the Central Station:—

—John Gyce, colored, had a hearing upon the charge of stealing a lady's saddle from the residence of Colonel W. Sweeney.

Thomas Casey, living at No. 10 Lowry place, testified that the saddle belonged to a daughter of Colonel Sweeney.

Ed. Gesh testified that he bought the saddle from the prisoner.

Held in $800 bail to answer.

—Also, John Van Hope had a hearing upon the charge of committing an assault and battery on William G. Wier. The defendant, it appears, had rented rooms to Wier, and some time after, meeting the latter on the stairs, knocked him down.

Held in $500 bail to answer.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—William Heilman, Esq., has been commissioned by Revenue Commissioner Delano to act as the internal revenue detective for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania. This appointment is made under the act of July 20, 1868, which authorizes the appointment of twenty-five supervisors and twenty-five detectives for the United States. Mr. Heilman has for several years been connected with the revenue service in this city in a detective capacity, and he has been prominent in arresting and convicting many of the illicit whisky distillers with which this city has been infested. His reappointment is a good one, and will give entire satisfaction to all who are interested in the punishment of malefactors.

THE VISITING KNIGHTS.—This morning the various delegations of the visiting Knights Templar spent the time in inspecting the public institutions, buildings, etc. Several of them called on Mayor Fox, who received them in behalf of the city. The Boston Commandery left their hotel about 11 o'clock, and on the way to the depot passed the Mayor's office. His Honor reviewed them from the steps of his office, the Knights saluting as they marched by. This commandery was under the escort of St. John's Commandery.

The Detroit Commandery will have a dress parade in Independence Square this afternoon. They leave for their homes at 12 o'clock to-night.

TO HIS MISSION.—This morning at half-past nine o'clock, the Hon. A. G. Curtin, Minister from this country to the Court of St. Petersburg, left the city for New York. He was accompanied by some forty gentlemen, including a number of members of Councils, and personal friends, among the latter being Colonel William B. Mann and Alexander K. McClure. The steamer which will carry Governor Curtin to Europe starts at noon to-morrow. The party which bore him company from this city to-day have chartered a small steamer, upon which they will follow him down New York Bay. They return here to-morrow night.

TWO NOTORIOUS CHARACTERS IN CUSTODY.—John Devine, alias Piggy Devine, and John McGonigle were arrested yesterday at Ninth and Chesnut streets by Reserves Henderson, Flood, and Cloak, for throwing a brick at a man in a furniture car. After being in custody, they assaulted the policemen, who experienced considerable trouble in getting them to the station. Alderman Kerr held them for trial. Devine is the same fellow who figured so conspicuously in the Supreme Court naturalization business, and who subsequently attacked a newspaper reporter at Fifth and Chesnut streets.

"THE CAPE MAY DIAMOND" has been enlarged and greatly improved. It is now a handsome eight-page sheet, printed with clear new type on good paper. The editor, Mr. Robert N. Renshaw, proposes to exert himself during the present season to make the *Cape May Diamond* an interesting and valuable paper to the visitors at Cape May. The first number of the season promises well for those which are to follow. It is full of entertaining articles, original and selected, which are just the kind of reading that seaside visitors will enjoy during the hot weather.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL.—On the 22d of this month will be offered at the Philadelphia Exchange, a large and valuable hotel and three acres, at Kane, McKean county, Pa., about 350 miles from Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 95 miles from Erie, on the direct through route to the West, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, etc. It is built and finished in a most superior manner, with every modern improvement and convenience. Full particulars will be given on application to the auctioneers, Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—Thomas & Sons will sell on Friday morning next, at their auction rooms, 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, without reserve, an extensive stock of very superior rosewood and walnut furniture, comprising parlor, library, and chamber suits, made by George J. Henkels expressly for his warerooms sales. An opportunity like this to get first-class furniture at a low rate has never been offered before.

SUSPECTED OF LARCENY.—John Brown (colored) was captured last evening at Seventh and Federal streets, with quite a lot of freshly-washed clothing, which he is suspected of having stolen. Alderman Tittermary committed him for a further hearing. In the meantime the clothing awaits an owner at the Second District Station.

GOVERNOR CURTIN LEAVES FOR NEW YORK.—Ex-Governor Curtin left the city to-day for New York city, where, prior to his departure for Europe, he will partake of a banquet given in his honor by Moses Grinnell, Esq. The Governor was accompanied by a number of prominent Republicans of this city.

CASUALTY.—James Lackey, residing at Ontario and Poplar streets, was badly injured yesterday by the caving of a gravel bank at Thirtieth and Girard avenue. He is at the Hospital.

A CHARTER GRANTED.—The Court of Common Pleas yesterday granted a charter to the Young Maennerchor Singing Society. This is the first association of the kind that has ever been chartered in this city.

STOLE A WATCH.—James Smith (colored) yesterday went into a house on Bedford street, near Seventh, and stole a watch from the bureau drawer. He was captured and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who sent him below.

TILL TAPPER.—A youth (name unknown) yesterday entered a tavern at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and during the absence of the bartender removed $26 from the till. He succeeded in escaping with the money.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—John Weaver has been indicted by Alderman Carpenter for maintaining a nuisance, in the shape of a disorderly house, at No. 723 Callowhill street.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The annual election for officers of the Press Club takes place this afternoon.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
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THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Boston Festival Honors to President Grant and Admiral Farragut Florida Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

President Grant's Arrival at the "Hub"—The Reception He Met With.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16.—The President arrived at the Old Colony depot about 8 o'clock this morning, and was accompanied from New York only by Generals Underwood and Ware, of the personal staff of the Governor of Massachusetts. At the depot he was received by the Mayor of Boston and City Councils, and the party proceeded in barouches to the St. James Hotel. At the hotel the State Committee were waiting and were introduced to the President. The President subsequently breakfasted alone in a private parlor of the hotel.

He Reviews a Battalion of Boy Soldiers.

At 10 o'clock a battalion of 600 of the High and Latin School boys of Boston, forming a regiment of 12 companies, with a full band of music, paraded in front of the hotel, and were reviewed by the President. An immense assemblage surrounded the hotel.

At the State House.

At 11 o'clock the Roxbury Horse Guards escorted the President, Mayor, and party to the State House, about a mile distant. At the State House he was introduced in the Council Chamber to the Governor and many distinguished citizens, among whom were Senator Wilson, Secretary Boutwell, and Admiral Farragut. At the State House the President was welcomed by the Hon. Robert Pittman in the following speech:—

Address of the Hon. Robert Pittman.

Mr. President, Massachusetts has for the seventh time in her history the privilege of welcoming the Chief Magistrate of the nation. Never was that welcome tendered more cordially than now. As ours is a government of the people, by the people and for the people, the citizens of this ancient Commonwealth would, under any circumstances, feel it to be their duty to honor him who, by the nation's choice, became our President. But duty turns to pleasure when, as now, we recognize in you, sir, not only our elected chief, but the great soldier who out of war brought us peace, and the Republican statesman who by practical recognition of that great truth of the equal rights of all men, has shown us again that peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.

But, Mr. President, I remember that I stand in the presence of one whose record has been one of deeds rather than of words, and in such a presence simplicity and brevity become me. Allow me, sir, the honor of presenting to you the Senate of Massachusetts.

The members of the Governors' Council, Supreme Bench, Lieutenant-Governor, and others, were then introduced to the President, and after this ceremony, the President was escorted to the Senate chamber, where he was welcomed by President Pittman, after which the members of the Senate were personally introduced.

The President was then escorted to the House of Representatives, where Speaker Jewell welcomed him in a speech. Grant was then introduced to the members of the House, after which the party left, under a cavalry escort, and proceeded to review the State troops, under General Butler.

Admiral Farragut,

who accompanied President Grant, was much lionized.

The Review.

After the ceremonies at the State House, a military force consisting of 6000 men, was reviewed on Tremont street. The line reached a mile and a half.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.....	188⅛	West. Union Tel.....	40⅞
N. Y. and Erie R....	29¾	Toledo and Wabash..	71½
Ph. and Rea. R.....	98	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	73½
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	104½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	95¾	Adams Express.....	59¼
Chi. and N. W. com..	82½	Wells, Fargo.....	31¾
Chi. and W. W. pref..	94½	United States.....	69¾
Chi. and R. I. R.....	118⅝	Tennessee 6s, New...	62½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	155	Gold.....	137¼
Pacific M. S.....	89¼	Market steady.	

REVERDY JOHNSON.

What he Says of Belligerent Rights—His Views During the Days of the Old Administration and Now.

Says a Washington special to the New York *Times*:—

A despatch from Reverdy Johnson, dated London, 17th of February, 1869, defending his treaty, was received at the State Department on the 3d of March, the very last day of the old administration. It was read by Mr. Seward and Andrew Johnson, and actually communicated to the Senate in the hurried moments immediately before the close of the session. In the course of this despatch Mr. Reverdy Johnson describes what he call "the alleged unauthorized recognition of belligerent rights," as one of the two questions which the United States have from the first insisted should be submitted. Mr. Reverdy Johnson, in an interview with your correspondent a few days ago, said that Mr. Sumner's speech was absurd and his propositions ridiculous. He was particularly severe on the theories of Mr. Sumner on the question of the belligerent rights concession, but the following extract from the despatch above alluded to, and which now sees the light for the first time, shows that Mr. Johnson then occupied the identical position now maintained by Mr. Sumner. Mr. Johnson wrote as follows:—

"The history of the world furnishes no instance of so speedy a recognition in the case of revolutionary efforts to subvert an existing Government. At the time it was made the insurgents had no port within which to build a ship of war, large or small, or the power to get her out if she was built; nor had they any port to which they could carry any ship that they might capture as a prize of war for condemnation in a Court of Admiralty. As a war measure, resorted to simply for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection, and with no view to impart a national character to the insurgents, the President of the United States declared certain ports under the physical control of the insurgents to be in a state of blockade, and, to prevent the inhumanity of the slaughtering of prisoners, he agreed from time to time to exchange. But in this again, without the slightest view of admitting the insurgents as possessing any legal rights whatever, the object of the blockade being the repression of the Rebellion, and that being apparent from the history of the hour, this Government must have known that we were far from according to them any national existence. Supposing, then, that the proclamation of the President was known to this Government when they declared the insurgents to be belligerents—a question of fact which I do not propose to examine—it furnished no justification for the action of this Government. And if it was not justified, as I confidently believe was the case, the act is one which bears materially upon the question whether the Government is not bound to indemnify the losses occasioned by the Alabama and other vessels. For then that vessel and the others could not have been in the estimation of English law, as well as the law of nations, piratical vessels. They, never, therefore, would have been on the ocean, and the vessels and the cargoes belonging to American citizens destroyed by them would have been in safety. Upon this ground, then, independent of the question of proper diligence, the obligation of Great Britain to meet the losses seems to me to be most apparent."

CASTELAR.

What the Young Spanish Orator Said of Spain's Dominion in Cuba—A Liberal View.

In the Constituent Cortes, May 26, during the progress of the discussion on the Constitution, article 107 was presented by the committee in a new form. "The Cortes Constituentes will reform the actual system of government of the provinces of the Ultramar when the Deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico have taken their seats, to extend the same, with the modifications which may be believed necessary, the rights consigned in this constitution." One or two amendments were proposed but rejected. In the discussion on the article as an original motion, after some short speeches from Senores Fernandez Vallin, Silvela, Ruiz, Gomez, Garcia, Lopez, and Moret, Senor Castelar spoke at length in regard to affairs in Cuba.

REMARKS OF SENOR CASTELAR.

After a brief preface, he said:—If we have a right to complain of Cuba—ah, Cuba and Porto Rico have much more right to complain of us. We have lately governed our colonies with a regimen of the most absolute injustice. In the ancient times we governed our colonies in accordance with all the principles of justice which could possibly be exercised in a regimen so unjust as that of absolutism. The Spanish Viceroys were a model of prudence. Our laws of the Indies are one of the greatest monuments which can possibly be found in colonial regimen. Our Salas de Indias had a very humanitarian policy with respect to America. The worst enemies of Spanish domination in America recognized that we sustained the union between those colonies and the mother country more by affection than authority and force. So it was, that from Buenos Ayres to Quito, in that immense line, there were required only 3000 men to sustain the majesty of the Spanish nation. We, who were so implacable with the heresy which presented itself in Spain—we, who would not pardon Fray Luis de Leon, or Santa Teresa, or Cazella, or Constantine, or the most eminent philosophers, pardoned in the Indians the heresy of ignorance in the midst of the rigid Catholic unity which all the Spanish Empire obeyed. Well, there came the constitutional regimen in the times of Isabella II, and we followed a system diametrically opposed to the ancient. The Deputies from the Antilles came here and we would not admit them to the Cortes of 1857; 1854 came, and we did nothing to impulse liberty in Cuba or Porto Rico. And when the last events arrived on the 10th of October, there was Court-day in Cuba. (This was in allusion to the fact that Queen Isabella's birthday was celebrated with the usual honors on the 10th of October last.) There has, undoubtedly, been some motive or pretext for the rebellion we all condemn. The last deeds have been very sad. The Liberal union promised Cuba Liberal reforms. Senor Posada Herrera indicated this from one of the benches in the opposition speech he made against the Government of General Narvaez. The ministry of Ultramar was assigned to Senor Canovas, and he opened up an inquiry. But by one of those misfortunes so frequent in Spain, the Commissioners from Porto Rico arrived here, and presented a great economical political, administrative, and social plan, forgetting nothing, absolutely nothing, that referred to the better regimen of the colonies. We heard them; we listened to them; we promised to take into consideration their counsels. But scarcely had they gone when we forgot it all in that sad epoch—the last days of Isabella II. We forgot, I repeat, all their counsels and warnings, and did nothing but impose upon the islands an odious tax! Consequently it is indispensable that from these benches there should issue a word of hope and a promise of felicity for these distant regions; it is indispensable that us should have the patriotism to consider that Cuba and Porto Rico cannot continue living as a monstrous exception in the midst of that democratic life which is extending itself all over the American continent. There are three great facts upon which we ought to raise our new Colonial policy. The first is the independence of America, the second is the democracy of America, and the third is the great example England set us with Canada. There is no denying the influence of these facts, they are the very milky way (*via lactea*) of great thoughts. Consequently, if we wish to be at the altitude of our destiny in America, and to continue and renew our grand traditions there by means of liberty, we ought to say solemnly that we will not be content with promises like those of 1837. We ought solemnly to promise the provinces of Cuba and Porto Rico that though we cannot exactly assimilate them to Spain, because there are dangers and inconveniences in so doing, yet the day in which their commissioners or deputies enter these doors we will concede to them a regimen of their own which shall serve as an example to all America, and give us a title to say before that continent that if we have become civilized, we are not content with this, but that we will follow those grand examples of liberty and of democracy which they offer to us in the middle of the nineteenth century, the century of liberty! I hope this, gentlemen, I especially hope this from all who contribute to the great work of saving Spain. I hope we shall not forget America, and, above all, not forget that Cuba and Porto Rico have at their gates the grand example of the democracy of the United States; that there slavery is fallen; that that immense ignominy is destroyed, and that it is necessary we should have no more slave trade nor slaves! It is necessary we should inscribe there the grand principles of liberty. Let us say, like the ancients, that as the sun was never entirely obscured from our dominions, to-day liberty shall neither be eclipsed or obscured in them.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

What the "Tribune" Correspondent Wrote.

The London *Telegraph* of June 4 publishes the following letter from Mr. Smalley:—

SIR:—Your Washington letter, printed to-day, affirms that a "cable despatch was sent to the New York *Tribune* by its London correspondent to the effect that England, France, and Spain had formed an alliance, offensive and defensive, in respect to the United States." I shall be much obliged if you will permit me to say that I sent no such despatch, and that none such was printed in the *Tribune*. I telegraphed on the 11th of May that negotiations for an alliance had been begun—which is not quite the same thing as saying they had been concluded. And since some English criticism has been bestowed on that despatch, perhaps you will allow me to add that it was based on testimony thoroughly credible, and that I have seen no cause to doubt that it was substantially true. How far the negotiations have gone, whether they are still going on, or whether the suggestion of an alliance—which is said to have been made informally by the French Emperor—was seriously considered here, are points not without interest for the public, but which I am not called on to discuss in correcting the error—which seems a mere error of haste—of your correspondent. I am, sir, your obedient servant, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, No. 13 Pall Mall, June 2.

To the letter the following note is appended:—

[*.* We publish this letter with pleasure; heartily sharing the desire which it expresses to promote correctness in the intelligence supplied to the public. One passage we have been compelled to omit, since it retaliates the harsh terms employed by a contemporary in noticing the original report. We are bound to say, however, that even in its more limited form, the statement respecting the rumored triple alliance is more than incorrect; there have been no "negotiations," and the whole of the information supplied to the writer is absolutely destitute of any foundation whatever.]

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

This morning no prisoners appeared in the docks and the Court was engaged entirely with bail cases.

A man and his wife, hailing from Richmond, were tried for assault and battery upon an old German. The defendants were building a house for themselves, the woman being on the roof nailing down shingles, and the old gentleman, according to the testimony, walked by and asked them how they were getting along with "Solomon's Temple." The woman said she would teach him the consequence of calling her house nicknames, and, coming down from her perch, shingled his head with a hatchet. Four witnesses for the prosecution swore to this, and one for the defense, whose object it was to disprove it, so far corroborated it as to say that she did scratch his head a little with the hatchet. But the lawyers who had charge of the case laughed over it, and the jury concluded that the affair was trivial and acquitted the defendants.

Alexander Martin, Clement Harved, and Priscilla Emerson, all colored, were charged with assault and battery upon policeman John McLaughlin, No. 115. It was testified that on the night of June 2 the officer was called upon to arrest Martin, who was drunk, and had broken into a woman's house; and when he had taken him into custody he was attacked by Martin and the other prisoners, aided by a large portion of the population of Middle alley, where the occurrence took place, and he was so badly beaten that he was forced to release his prisoner.

Against the officer there were also cross charges of assault and battery, alleged to have been wantonly committed in making this arrest. On trial.

CHASE CONDEMNED.—The Chief Justice would have us honor "the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side." But why honor their heroism? Can heroism sanctify a bad cause? If so, then were robbery and assassination sanctified, for many of those who have committed these crimes have displayed the greatest heroism. When we strew the graves of our patriotic dead, we show our love for them, our respect for the exalted principles which actuated them in their heroic struggles. Bravery and endurance are good only when put forth in a good cause, else should we apotheosize the fallen angels, and sing paeans to half the assassins in all the world.—*From the Evening Watchman June 8.*

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The "Conscience Fund" Augmented—National Depositories of the Country—Sumner on Motley's Instructions—Arrival of Senator Scott.

Rumored Resignation of Secretary Borie.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sumner on Motley's Instructions.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Sumner left to-day at noon. It is not his intention to return until December. He will spend his time mostly in Boston. Sumner says the despatch which recently appeared in the New York *Times* relative to Mr. Motley's instructions is all wrong. He says events will show whether Motley's instructions were based on his speech or not.

Senator Scott

is here, looking after some minor appointments in the Post Office Department. He is endeavoring to have some route agents on the Pennsylvania Central removed. Scott is of the opinion that the election in Pennsylvania this fall will be very close, and any serious division in the party will certainly throw it into the hands of the Democrats.

The Naval Secretaryship.

There is a report here to-day that Secretary Borie has resigned, and that the place has been tendered by the President to George H. Stuart.

A Collector Suspended.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Supervisor Laird, of Virginia, has suspended William H. H. Stowell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of that State. Stowell has recently been nominated for Congress.

Appointment.

G. Nichols, a colored man, has been appointed Night Inspector of Customs at Galveston, Texas.

Illicit Distilleries.

Information has been received at the Revenue Department of the existence of eighteen illicit distilleries in Lee county, Virginia, near the Kentucky border. Commissioner Delano has instructed the proper officers to enforce the law, and if necessary, seek the aid of the military in doing so.

National Bank Depositories.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A list of the national bank depositories which have been ordered to be discontinued has been prepared at the Treasury Department, and embraces over 1306 banks, of which 23 are New York banks, 12 are in Massachusetts, 24 in Pennsylvania, and 26 in Ohio. The remainder are in Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, West Virginia, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Kentucky. The list of banks to be discontinued in New York does not include any in New York city.

Conscience Money.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning, marked on the envelope "Personal to the Secretary," which contained a $500 note, which was sent by a party in Brooklyn, N. Y., signing himself "One who wants to be honest."

Proceedings Approved.

The President has approved the proceedings of the court-martial convened at Brownsville, Texas, July 1, 1868, which tried Reuben Smith, Company L, U. S. Cavalry, for the murder of private John Gray, of Company D, 28th Infantry, and found him guilty. He is ordered to be hanged on the 25th of September.

The Finding of a Military Commission in Texas.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The military commission which convened at Austin, Texas, on the 19th of September, 1868, to try James Weaver, a civilian, for the murder of another civilian named Anthony Knowles, have completed their labors by finding the accused guilty of murder in the first degree and sentencing him to be hanged. The findings have been submitted to the President, and by him affirmed. He directs that the sentence be carried into effect by the General commanding the Fifth Military District on the 24th of September next.

A Prisoner Ordered to be Discharged.

The findings of the court-martial which convened at Atlanta, Ga., July 15, 1868, wherein private Henry Myatt, of Company B, 16th U. S. Infantry, was tried for the murder of a colored man named Henry Gillespie, and found guilty, have been submitted to the President, and by him disapproved, and the prisoner ordered to be discharged from custody and from the service of the United States.

A Sentence Mitigated.

Private Francis J. Haffy, of Company B, 3d U. S. Artillery, who was found guilty of drunken and disorderly conduct, insulting language to and striking a superior officer, and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the penitentiary, has had his sentence mitigated to three years' confinement, and to be sent to the Dry Tortugas.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant William B. Ford, U. S. N., has been ordered to the Michigan; Surgeon W. K. Schofield to the Saratoga; Second Assistant Engineer John Pemberton to the Naval Academy; Lieutenant-Commanders Fred. Rogers and C. J. Barclay have been ordered from the Michigan, and ordered to hold themselves in readiness for orders to the Pacific Station; Lieutenant Commander Charles L. Huntington has been ordered from the Nipsic to the Jamestown.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Heavy Suit for False Imprisonment.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Captain James H. Pennell, who was recently tried in the U. S. District Court in this city, on the charge of having wrecked the brig Montezuma, and acquitted by the jury, has brought a suit for $100,000 for false imprisonment against the U. S. Insurance Company of this city, which company caused his arrest and imprisonment.

FROM CANADA.

The New Banking Scheme Abandoned.

OTTAWA, June 16.—In the House of Commons last night Hon. Mr. Rose announced that the Government had decided to abandon the new banking scheme, and to extend the bank charters expiring in January next to June 18, 1870.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Fifteenth Amendment Ratified by Florida.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Information has been received here that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was ratified by both houses of the Florida Legislature yesterday. The vote in the Assembly was 20 against 13; and in the Senate 13 against 8.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Markets.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 16—1 P. M.—Money active at 7 per cent. currency; ⅛ gold commission. Commercial paper dull; foreign exchange flat. Gold market opened heavy, many "short" sales being made before first call: at first call it stood 137⅜@⅝, and has wavered but little from these quotations. With exchange so low and operators still long of gold, it is not to be wondered at if on the receipt of London five-twenty quotations showing ⅝ better that the market should be feverish. As much as 17 per cent. per annum was paid to-day for carrying; present quotation, 137¼. Stock market feverish, but prices have bettered since yesterday from ¼ to 3. New York Central, 148⅝; Northwestern, 82¼; do. preferred, 94¼. Pacific Mail, 89½; Western Union Telegraph, 40@40¼. Government bonds dull and about ⅛ off, in spite of European quotations.

Fire in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The stores of Hamilton Mills, owned by Abner Greenleaf, and occupying the premises Nos. 17 and 22 inclusive, Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, were damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $60,000. Insured for $42,000 in various companies.

New York Flour and Grain Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The Flour market is firm for shipping grades; sales are 10,200 barrels at $4·75@5·10 for superfine State; $5·30@6 for extra State; $6·05@6·10 for choice do.; $6·15@6·25 for fancy do.; $4·60@5·05 for superfine Western; $5·45@5·80 for common to medium extra Western; $5·85@6·30 for choice do.; $6·25@7·25 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5·75@6·40 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·05@6·35 for trade brands; $5·50@7·50 for common to fair extra St. Louis; $8@11 for good to choice do.; the market closing firm. Rye flour is heavy; sales of 200 barrels at $4·25@6·25.

Grain—The Wheat market is quite firm, with a good export demand. Sales of 116,000 bushels at $1·42@1·43½ for No. 2 spring, and $1·49 for No. 1 do.; $1·59 for No. 3 do. $1·70 for white California. Rye is quiet and firm. Corn is dull and 2@3c. lower. Sales of 44,000 bushels at 68@88c. for new mixed Western, via canal; 88@93c. for do. via railroad; and 85@93c. for white Western. Oats are dull; 78c. for Western, afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 137⅜. Exchange, 9¾. 5-20s, 1862, 122¾; do. 1864, 116⅛; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 119⅛; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 108¼; Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 95; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 32; New York Central, 188; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 155¼; Michigan Central, 136; Michigan Southern, 104¾; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 155.

BALTIMORE, June 16.—Cotton very firm at 33c. Flour very dull, and prices favor buyers. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firm but lower; white, $1·02; yellow, 93c. Oats steady at 70@72c. Rye steady at $1·25. Mess Pork firm at $33·50. Bacon active; rib sides, 18@18¼c.; clear sides, 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15¼c.; hams, 21@22c. Lard firm at 20c. Whisky firm at $1·01.

FROM EUROPE.

The Future of Spain.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, June 16.—In the Cortes yesterday the subject of a future form of government being under discussion, Senor Ochoa stated that he was in favor of the speedy election of a king, and pointed out the advantages of a monarchical form of government, which he said was more in consonance with the traditions of the people of Spain. He preferred the election of Don Carlos. Senor Becerra replied, contending that the party of Don Carlos were extinct and could never be revived.

News from Rio Janeiro.

LISBON, June 16.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro brings dates to May 17. The war news from the Parana is unimportant. Mr. Webb, the American Minister to Brazil, had taken his passport, owing to questions at variance between himself and the Brazilian Government relative to claims against the ship Canada. The Government expressed a determination to treat with the authorities at Washington through its own representatives.

China Apologizes.

LONDON, June 16.—Advices from Hong Kong to May 29 state that the Chinese Government had apologized for its insult to Count Rochechouart, the French Secretary of Legation.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se....	107⅛	100 sh Read...b5&1.	49
$5000 Leh V n bs.rg.	94⅝	100 do.....c.48·94	
$500 U S 10-40s..rg.	107⅛	200 do.ls.s10wn	49
1 sh Penna R.....	57	100 do....b30.49 3-16	
100 do...20&1.	57⅛	300 do.....c.48·94	
100 do.....2d.	57⅛	100 do....ls. c.	49
52 do.....ls.	57	100 do.....b15.	49¼
12 do .allotm's.	56⅞	100 do.b5&win.49 1-16	
100 do.Sat'day.	57⅛	200 do.....ls.c.	49
50 do.....2d.	57⅛	100 do...b30.49 3-16	
20 sh Com'l Bk....	98¾	100 do.b5&1..49 1-16	
100 sh Read.85wn&1.	48·94		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old.. c&p..	94	400 sh Read R..b30.	49⅛
$1000 N Pa 6s...b5.	91	100 do.... .85.	49⅛
$2000 do.....ls.	91	200 sh Ph & E R.b10	32½
$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.	103	900 do....ls.85.	32⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89.	85½	200 do.....	32¾
50 sh Lit Sch R....	44½	100 do.....b5.	32¾
5 sh Penna R....	57¼	10 sh Leh Val R....	56½
4 sh Girard Bk...	58	40 do.....b5.	56¾

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA will be held at ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, on THURSDAY MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock.
Essays will be read by several of the graduating class, and the usual testimonials conferred.
On FRIDAY MORNING an Ordination will be held in the same church at the same hour, of candidates for Deacons' and Priests' Orders. The Rev. Dr. GRAMMAR will preach the ordination sermon. 1t

CROQUET! 921. CROQUET!
FOUR QUIRES FRENCH PAPER, and FOUR PACKS ENVELOPES TO MATCH, in a Double Box only $1·00.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm$ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EMILY J. WILSON, by her next friend, THOMAS S. DUNHAM, vs. GEORGE W. WILSON.
September Term, 1868, No. 67. In Divorce.
To GEORGE W. WILSON, Respondent.—Sir:—Take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above stated case, to show cause why a divorce a *vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable on SATURDAY, June 26, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
A. S. LETCHWORTH,
6 16 w2t* Attorney pro Libellant.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CAPE MAY
On TUESDAY, June 22.
The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain THOMPSON, will make her first trip for this season on TUESDAY next, June 22, leaving Arch Street Wharf at 9 A. M., and returning, leave Cape May on WEDNESDAY.
For further particulars apply at the Office, No. 36 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
G. H. HUDDELL,
6 16 wf 2t CALVIN TAGGART.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Stree
2 1 mwsrp
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE COAL REGIONS.

One-third of the Miners Have Resumed Work—An Early Resumption by the Remainder Probable.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 16.

Nearly all the miners in this region resumed operations this morning. The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company were the first to lead off with a full complement of the old workmen. It may be safely estimated that about one-third of the miners throughout the entire coal regions have concluded to go to work, and those who have not already done so will do so to-morrow.

In some of the neighboring mines considerable difficulty has existed between the miners and laborers, but in nearly every instance these disagreements have been amicably settled.

The miners at Summit Hill yesterday had an interview with the operators, and proposed to resume work immediately if the companies would pay them one dollar per car when the coal sold in New York at $5 a ton, and for every dollar advance in the price of coal, twenty cents additional on the car. The operators gave them no encouragement, but are holding the matter under advisement.

The meeting of the miners of Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, held at Pittston yesterday, was secret. The meeting called at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hyde Park, was postponed until this afternoon in consequence of the non-arrival of delegates from Pittston. The call specifies that the meeting is for the purpose of considering the resumption of work.

It is believed that before the close of the week all the miners will be at work, the disposition being to resume on the best obtainable terms. They have come to the conclusion that delay is disastrous, and their losses cannot be retrieved by holding out any longer.

PIANOS, ETC.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*.